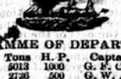
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,199 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. Rosa	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th Oct.
Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st ,,
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Surat	2142	550	C. H. Edwards	14th ,,
L. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	21st ,,
L. Assam	3038	500	S. F. Obie	28th ,,
M. Parramatta	4759	900	A. E. Barlow	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3000	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L. Malwa	2949	800	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
L. Waller	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Veneta	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
MASSILIA	4911 1000	S. D. Shallard	31st Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194 800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3930 600	J. C. Babot	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free, Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, [illegible] six months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other Firstclass Steamers will leave Brindisi :—

	Tons. H.P.		
MANILA	3,900 750	on Saturday,	1st Nov.
ABYSSINIA	3,500 400	on Monday,	1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1881.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th October. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	G. Sturli	4,100 600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500 550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000 600	29th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. HP.	To sail. 1884.
TITANIA	G Doncich	4,000 600	28th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Gmara	22nd Oct.
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	12th Nov.
CLAN GRANT	3,600	A. J. Philp	22nd do.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	C. McMahon	2nd Dec.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	H. L. Wilson	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE first class steamer ASHBURNER, 1,613 tons register, Captain Lambert, will LEAVE on or about the end of this month. For cargo, specie, bullion and passengers' freight, apply to the undersigned. The vessel has also first class cabin accommodation.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Charterers.

THE SIMLA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TOWN HALL. Particulars can be obtained by application to the Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th October, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6 4
Per doz. pints.....	,, 4 2

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM,
President.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

TENDERS are required for the CONSTRUCTION of POLICE LINES with SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Nasik.

Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and schedule of quantities can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's office on application. A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or promissory notes will be required with each tender, to be returned if the tender is not accepted, and to be retained as deposit when the contract papers are signed. In case of delay or refusal to sign the contract papers the above named deposit will be forfeited.

Tenders will be opened at noon on MONDAY, the 10th November next. No reason will be given for the refusal of the lowest or any tender.

W. OSBORNE, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.
Executive Engineer's Office, Nasik District, Camp Malligaon, 15th October, 1884.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s.s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast :—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen Rs.	5	10
Do. Pints	,,	3	10
Bass' Ale Quarts	,,	5	11
Do. Pints	,,	3	11
Ginger Ale	,,	2	14
Champagne Cider	,,	5	0
Phosphozone	,,	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	,,	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial	,,	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup	,,	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	,,	4	12
Do. Pints	,,	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homjee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883 :
1,670 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 53,72,450.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE,	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS AND ESSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	CANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES.
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES.	HOCKLES.S	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSEL	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a class dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	,, 30
In Semi-hunting	,, 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	,, 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave our stamp or name on our Watches.

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE,

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHICORY.

PROVISION CASH STORES, BOMBAY.

TEAS from the celebrated Gardens of Messrs. STIRLING and CULBARD, at Palampore, in 1 lb packets.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Household Mixture	per lb.	0	13	0
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0
Finest Orange Pekoe	,,	1	8	0
Essai's mixture of China and Indian Teas	,,	1	4	0
SUGAR, white crushed loaf Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs.		4	8	0
Wholesale, per bag of 6 maunds each, at per md, of 28 lbs.		3	12	0
Loaf Sugar, cut square	per lb.	0	5	0
COFFEE, best picked "Mocha" grain	,,	0	7	0
Pure fresh ground household coffee	,,	0	12	0
CHICORY, manufactured under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs at their Bonded Warehouse	,,	0	5	0

Apply for latest revised price-list to

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not Its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favourite in numerous Messes, Hotels, &c,

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

"Temple House," POONA. Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair-spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

COLD SEASON 1884-5. "NEW GOODS."

"NEW GOODS." **IMPORTANT NOTICE.**

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY,

BEG to announce that their ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON have been completed on a VERY EXTENDED SCALE, each department being replete with the LATEST productions (selected from the First Manufacturers only) whilst ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCED ASSISTANTS have been engaged to ensure the utmost SUPERVISION and secure to their numerous PATRONS EVERY ATTENTION.

A Visit to our Establishment (which will well repay the time) respectfully invited.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

PRALINES.	LEGUMES.
AMENDES.	ARGENTEES.
LIQUEURS.	DRAGEES.
FONDANTS.	MILLE FLEURS.

CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

MORENAS & CO.,
15, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885,

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885,

IN
GREAT VARIETY, GREAT VARIETY, GREAT VARIETY,
AND AT
ALL PRICES, ALL PRICES, ALL PRICES.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO MEET the WISHES of those who desire to have SHARES in the CURRENCY OF THIS COUNTRY the Directors have agreed to issue Shares of Rs. 100 each, application for which will be received at the Agency here.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

RUPEE ISSUE

In Shares of Rs. 100 each,

Payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 80 at such times and in such sums not exceeding Rs. 20 as the Directors may determine and at intervals of not less than one month.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation will be RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE for these Shares at a rate to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

BERNARD, ASPLEN, & CO.,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
ENGINEERING VALUERS, AND GENERAL BROKERS,
Byculla, Bombay.
Telephone No. 326, Adelphi Hotel.

Traction Engines on springs, with or without Cranes.	Cornish, Lancashire, Portable, (launch) and other Boilers. Machines.
Portable Engines.	Lathes, Planing Machines.
Semi-Portable Engines.	Shaping, Slotting, Drilling, Screwing, etc.
Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Pumps of all sizes and descriptions.
Horizontal Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps, by Gwynne and others.
Vertical Engines and Boilers.	Saw Benches, Band Saws for hand or steam power.
Horizontal Winding Engines.	Mortar Mills, all sizes.
Vertical Hoisting Engines and Boilers.	Corrugated Iron Sheets 6, 7, 8, and 9ft., lengths ready for delivery.
Compound Portable and Semi-Portable Engines.	Iron, all sizes ditto. ditto.
Compound Semi-Fixed Engines and Boilers.	Steel ditto. ditto.
Compound Horizontal Fixed Engines.	Every description of Engineer's and Contractor's Plant ready for delivery.
High and Low Pressure Launch Engines.	

N.B.—Chief advantages of the Compound Portable and Semi-Portable—1st, by using steam of a high working pressure; 2nd, expanding the steam, so it is discharged very little above atmospheric pressure; 3rd, providing a sensitive governor acting on the expanson gear. The advantages thus gained by the employment of Compound Engines will at once be apparent.

INDIAN PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, RS. 4,00,000.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
ROBT. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
CUMROODIN TYABJEE, Esq.
A. W. FORDE, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
KHIMJEE JIWA, Esq.

THE object of the above Company is to utilized the magnificent water-power now available at Karakwasla, near Poona, for the manufacture of Paper and other purposes.

A Lease of ALL THE POWER AVAILABLE THERE, with about six acres of ground, has been obtained from Government on most advantageous terms.

A very careful estimate shows that not less than sixteen per cent. on the capital may be fairly expected as profit on the undertaking, and from a comparative statement it appears that the advantage gained by working with water instead of steam power is equal to eight per cent. per annum on a capital of four lakhs of Rupees.

The enterprise has the following advantages which should recommend it to the attention of investors :—

1. The abundant supply of the raw material.
2. The large and constantly increasing demand for the manufactured article.
3. The facilities afforded by the existence of an efficient and inexpensive water-power, of which this Company are the sole proprietors.
4. An ample supply of pure water at a very low cost, for manufacturing purposes.
5. Railway transport to all parts of India.

Half the capital is already been subscribed.

For further particulars see the prospectus, obtainable on application at the AGRA BANK, Ld. or to H. M. PHIPSON, Esq., or to SHAIK ADAM ESSOOFJEOY, Esq., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IN the Running Department of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY there will be VACANCIES for eight Drivers on the 20th January, 1885.

Salary,
Europeans..... Rs. 110 monthly.
Natives ..... ,, 60 consolidated.

Passage paid from Calcutta on arrival. Apply by letter to

G. E. THOMAS,
Locomotive Superintendent, Insein.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

FRESH WALERS! FRESH WALERS!!
FRESH WALERS!!!
WALLER & CO.

Have just landed per S.S. INDUS from MELBOURNE, 200 HORSES,

THE PROPERTY of ISAAC GIDNEY, Esq., the WELL-KNOWN IMPORTER of FIRST-CLASS HORSES. Among the lot there are several HANDSOME and MAGNIFICENT GREYS, CHESNUTS, BLACK BAYS, &c. SEVERAL TEAMS, PAIRS, ROADSTERS, and SADDLE NAGS, WELL SUITED for NATIVE PRINCES and OTHERS, ESPECIALLY and CAREFULLY SELECTED for the INDIAN MARKET.

WALLER & Co.,
Mount-road, Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

DARLING, don't fret. My letters are evidently intercepted; I will keep you informed through this column. Let "Sandy" dare approach my little Madeleine. Harry is as true as steel, but he is as hard as steel also.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA HAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

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FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 30 feet beds; Geller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

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AMERICAN ICE CREAM Freezing Machines to hold 2, 3, 4, and 6 quarts. Price Rs. 9, 12, 15, and 18 each respectively. Hormusjee & Co., opposite Bombay Bank.

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PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8, pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

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SWISS COTTAGE TENT for sale, 14' by 14', by Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, nearly new. Price Rs. 350. Apply to C. JENKINSON, Kolhapur.

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THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *viâ* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

WANTED, by an Englishwoman, a situation as Nurse or Lady's-maid. Good reference from last situation. Address M. L., care of Post-master, Colaba.

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NOVELTIES in Plush Bags, Work Boxes, Photo. Albums, Photo. Frames, Writing Cases, Scent Bottles, Inkstands.—Pestonjee Sorabjee and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome, well-matched pair of Hungarian horses, 16 hands high. For particulars apply to R. SCOTT & Co., Girgaum, where they can be seen by appointment.

WANTED, by a young Parsee of 18 years' experience in Mill service, a situation as a Clerk, in any department. Can manage the mixing department. Address "U. R. K.," *Bombay Gazette*.

COMPARE the prices and quality of our Watches with those of others, and you will never buy elsewhere.—KANNY and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay.

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JARUN CLOTH.—A fresh batch just received, all the newest patterns, worn by every one, cool and comfortable. Coat and Vest Rs. 7-8. Call at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a complete set of the Law Reports (English), bound half-calf, from 1866. Also the Indian Appeals. Publisher's price at present rate of exchange. Apply to C. G. K., care of Jaffer Salleman and Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TWO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani. Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Royal, Manager, or Mr. Nanoor Manjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

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ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the old Race Course, Byculla, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the building materials for removal of the chawl bearing assessment new Nos. 23 and 24 and old No. 88, lately purchased by the Municipality from Mr. Jan Mahomed Cassum.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 18th October, 1884.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

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FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.
Do. F do. do.
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Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

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ON or before the 20th December, 1884, complete, in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work, for any reasonable time—

Item No.	NEW OR SECOND HAND.	Quantity required.
1.	Centrifugal Pump (Gwynnes'), size of pump pipe 10" diameter	1
	Foot Valve and grating for do. do.	
	3 feet long cast flange pipes 10" to suit the above	4
	6 feet do. do. do.	4
	9 feet do. do. do.	4
	2 feet Quarter Bend do.	2
	Driving belt ..... Feet	50
	Bolts and Nuts complete for the above. India-rubber Joint Rings	20
2.	Portable Engine (Gwynnes') to suit the above H. P. 6 or 8 N. P.	1
3.	Portable Hand Cranes, complete, power 1½ ton, radius 10 feet, with caste iron balance weights.	3
4.	Wilds' patent single chain half time Dredgers, by Stothert and Pitt, or other type of dredgers suitable for lifting hard gravel, stiff mud, clay, wet sand, blasted rock or boulders, capacity up to eight or ten cubic feet	2
5.	Traversing screw-bottle-jacks to lift 15 tons.....	4

Apply on or before the 30th instant, with full particulars stating price for any or all of the above, delivered at Tellicherry, Malabar Coast.

GEO. ANDERSON,
L. F. Dist. Engineer, Malabar.
Office of the L. F. Dist. Engineer, Malabar, Calicut, 11th October, 1884.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS!
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs.		350
Do. 40 do.	,,		750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,20	
Do. 8 do. 500 do.	,,	1,200	
Do. 20 do. 500 do.	,,	2,000	

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

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Meadow-street

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READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, BEER, &c.

	Qts.		Pints.	
CHAMPAGNE,				
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..Per doz. Rs.	55	0	Rs. 29	0
Jules Mumm's ..... ,,	40	5	22	0
STILL HOCKS.				
Laubenheimer ..... Per doz.	16	0	9	0
Deidesheimer ..... ,,	16	0	9	0
Geisenheimer ..... ,,	18	0	10	0
Leibfraumilch ..... ,,	21	0	11	8
Steinwein ..... ,,	21	0	...	
Hochheimer Berg ..... ,,	24	0	13	0
Rudesheimer ..... ,,	27	0	14	8
Marcobrunner ..... ,,	30	0	16	0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,,	34	0	...	
SHERRY.				
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor ..... Per doz.	30	0	..	
Madeira, superior ..... ,,	28	0	..	
Dinner Sherry ..... ,,	24	0	..	
Extra Quality ..... ,,	15	0	..	
CLARET.				
Petit Madoc, superior ..... Per doz.	9	8	5	0
St. Julien ..... ,,	10	0	5	8
Chateau La Rose ..... ,,	24	0	13	0
Chateau Margaux ..... ,,	30	0	16	0
STILL BURGUNDY.				
Volnay ..... Per doz.	21	0	..	
Chambertin ..... ,,	27	0	..	
BEER.				
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone Per doz.	5	12	3	12
McEwan's Beer ..... ,,	4	8	3	8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton and Co. ..... ,,	4	14	3	0
Vienna Beer ..... ,,	6	4	4	2
Kaiser Beer ..... ,,	5	12	3	12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke ..... ,,	5	12	3	12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.				
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom) Per doz.	17	0	..	
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom .. ,,	16	0	..	
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks ..... ,	26	0	..	
Finest Old Jamaica ..Rum... ,,	21	0	...	
BRANDIES.				
Exshaw's No. 1 ..... Per doz.	37	0	..	
Do. No. 2 ..... ,,	23	0	..	
Hennessy's ** ..... ,,	36	0	..	
Do. * ..... ,,	33	0	..	
Do. *** ..... ,,	30	0	..	
Barton's * (Peg Brandy) .... ,,	22	0	..	
Do. ** (Full flavored) ... ,,	26	0	..	
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy). ,,	30	0	..	
Charles Lervoire's Finest Cognac ** very old ..... ,,	34	0	..	
WHISKY.				
James Watson and Co. Fine old Scotch Whisky ..... Per doz.	20	0	..	
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's) ..... ,,	22	0	..	
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve) ..... ,,	24	0	..	
PORTS.				
Barton's Best Invalid ..... Per doz.	24	0	..	
Oporto ..... ,,	18	0	..	
Fort, usual quality ..... ,,	15	0	..	
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.				
Benedictine ..... Per bottle	3	0	...	
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... ,,	5	0	...	
Do. Green ..... ,,	6	0	...	
Creme de Noyeau ..... ,,	2	8	1	8
Maraschino de Zara ..... ,,	3	0	1	12
Curacao ..... ,,			1	12
Dr Seigert's Angostura Bitters per doz.	22	0	..	
Vermouth ..... ,,	15	0	...	
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... ,,	15	0	..	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
9, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz quarts.		Per 2 doz. pints.	
CHAMPAGNE.				
Italian Champagne ..... Rs.	24	0	Rs. ...	
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ..... ,,	52	0	...	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... ,,	55	0	,, 58	0
Guirand & Co.'s Carte Blanche. ,,	33	0	...	
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ..... ,,	48	0	...	
Dry Elite ..... ,,	48	0	,, 50	0
First Quality Dry ..... ,,	40	0	,, 42	0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.				
Carte Blanche, dry ..... Rs.	32	0	Rs. 34	0
Cabinet Indie, very dry ..... ,,	37	0	,, 39	0
Goldiack, extra ..... ,,	42	0	,, 44	0
MOSELLE.				
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.				
Josephshöefer (still) ..... Rs.	24	0	Rs. ...	
STILL HOCKS.				
Deidesheimer ..... ,,			,, 20	0
Geisenheimer ..... ,,			,, 21	0
Leibfraumilch ..... ,,			,, 25	0
Steinwein ..... ,,	22	0	,, ...	
Hochheimer Berg ..... ,,	26	0	,, 26	0
Rudesheimer ..... ,,			,, 29	0
Marcobrunner ..... ,,			,, 38	0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,,	36	0	,, ...	
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.				
Moselblumchen ..... Rs.	14	0	Rs. 1	0
Niersteiner ..... ,,	...		,, 16	0
Hochheimer ..... ,,	...		,, 19	0
Brauneberger ..... ,,	16	0	,, ...	
Liebfraumilch ..... ,,	...		,, 22	0
Bernacastler-Rosenberg ..... ,,	19	0	,, 22	0
Rudesheimer ..... ,,	24	0	,, ...	
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ..... ,,	29	0	,, 32	0
Steinberger ..... ,,	29	0	,, 32	0
Scharzhofberger ..... ,,	35	0	,, 38	0
Johannisberger ..... ,,	36	0	,, 39	0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.				
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.				
Sauterne ..... Rs.	19	0	...	
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.				
Haut Sauterne ..... ,,	22	0	Rs. 25	0
MARSALA WINES.				
Marsala Wine ..... Rs.	14	0	...	
Do. do. Superior ..... ,,	16	0	...	
CLARETS.				
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.				
Chateau de Frauds ..... Rs.	14	0	Rs. 16	0
Les Canons ..... ,,	17	0	,, 19	0
Chateau Leo Tos ..... ,,	20	0	...	
Chateau Lalitte ..... ,,	24	0	...	
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.				
Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	15	0	...	
Cru de Barreyre ..... ,,	19	0	...	
Chateau La Begoroo ..... ,,	24	0	...	
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.				
Medoc ..... Rs.	11	0	Rs. ...	
St. Estephe ..... ,,	13	0	,, 15	0
Haut Canon ..... ,,	14	0	,, 17	0
Margaux ..... ,,	...		,, 19	0
From Messrs. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.				
St. Estephe ..... Rs.	13	0	...	
St Julien ..... ,,	28	0	...	
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.				
Hungarian Giesel ..... Rs.	13	0	...	
Chateau Romer ..... ,,	17	0	...	
BRANDY.				
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ..... Rs.	22	0	–	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars ,,			–	
M. & Spann ..... ,,	25	0	–	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L., Boiteau & Co. ,,	30	0	–	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ,,	36	0	–	
BURGUNDY.				
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC				
Volnay ..... Rs.	22	0	...	
Chamberlin ..... ,,	28	0	...	
WHISKY.				
Bon Accord ..... Rs.	22	0	...	
Finest Old Scotch Whisky ..... ,,	20	0	...	
Thistle Blend Whiskey ..... ,,	25	0	...	
BEER.			Per doz. pints.	
St. Pauli ..... Rs.	6	8	Rs. 4	4
Pilsener Beer ..... ,,	6	0	,, 4	0
Lagerbier ..... ,,	5	0	,, ...	
Kaiser Beer ..... ,,	6	0	,, 4	0
Export Beer ..... ,,	5	8	,, ...	
Romford Light Bitter Beer ..... ,,	6	0	,, 4	8
India Pale Ale ..... ,,	5	0	,, 3	0
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.		Per doz. pints.	
Vin d'Harib (Bitters) ..... Rs.	36	0	Rs. ...	
Finest Kummuel ..... ,,	30	0	...	
Italian Vermouth ..... ,,	18	0	...	
Do. do. Superior ..... ,,	20	0	...	
Do. do. Finest ..... ,,	21	0	...	
Real Italian Oil, (Fiasco) ..... ,,	...		,, 6	0
Do. do. Pints ..... ,,	...		,, 6	0
Aromatic Magon bitters ..... ,,	14	0	...	
Fortuna Quarter Punsch ..... ,,	13	0	...	
Cherry Cordial ..... ,,	15	0	...	
			Per Doz.	
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit ..... ,,	...		Rs. 15	0
Fortuna Koruman Bruedvein ..... ,,			,, 18	0
Finest Openhagen Kummel ..... ,,			,, 20	0
Old St. Croix Rum ..... ,,			,, 20	0
Finest St. Croix Rum ..... ,,			,, 22	0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles ..... ,,			,, 4	0
Do. do. do. tins, First Swiss Brand. ,,			,, 5	0
Do. do. do. ,, Bar Case. ,,			,, 5	0
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.			Rs. a.	
Swedish Butter ..... per 1 lb. tin			1	1
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Cut Asparagus in Tins ..... ,,	1 0	,, 0 12
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... Rs.	10,000,000
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FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

A WRITER in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—What an odd people are these English! In the afternoon I read in the *République Francaise* that they have just commissioned the Agamemnon to the Chinese station, and at night I assisted at a meeting in the City where some dozen young men and women said their adieux before starting to preach the Gospel of Jesus in the heart of China. That is English all over. Ironclads, crammed with powder, shot, shell, torpedoes, for the coast, and at the same time for the interior, missionaries with medicine and tracts, the Gospel and the bandage. For they are doctors or nurses most of these young people, and they hope to convince the Chinese that they have a soul by showing that missionaries, in spite of their hymn-books and preachings, do at least know how to care for the body. In the last famine, they told me, they had kept I do not know how many Chinese alive, feeding them with food bought by English charity. As if there were not too many Chinese already in the world, for English people to spend money in keeping some hundreds out of their graves for a few years longer!

The leave-taking in the City was a curious ceremony. There were two or three hundred men and women of all classes, shop-girls and clerks and working people for the most part. English of the most English type—pious, commonplace, just like others who are commonplace but not pious, whom you see every day in the shops and counting houses of the City. Yet these simple creatures, to whom your own philosophers would not listen, and whose dialect your literati deride as the antiquated shibboleth of an effete superstition, are sending a dozen of their own number thousands of miles across sea and land to lead an assault upon a civilisation that was hoary when your Alfred was not yet born, and upon a religion that was venerable centuries before their Jesus was crucified by the Romans. The Chinese can understand the thunder of your ironclads. Yes and perhaps succumb to the seduction of your opium; but do you think that a philosophy that has sufficed 200 millions of men for twenty centuries will be overcome by the texts and the pills of these young apostles?

It was pathetic, that meeting. To see these young girls stand up and in low whispers confide the secret of their souls to all their people. There was one—an Irish lady, I believe—who has already three sisters trying to convert the Chinese, and another sister is soon to follow. That family at least has done its duty and something more to the Chinese. It was strange to hear these girls telling quite simply, as other girls would tell of their first ball, or a love affair, how they experienced a mystic change of heart, how they had heard the voice of the invisible and infinite, and how they were going to China to live, and perhaps to die, lone units in the midst of unknown millions of heathens, in obedience to this inaudible call. Poor things, they know not the language, they realize nothing of the fears, the privations, the atmosphere solid with unbelief. What is all that to them? They are *illuminées*, these girls; Joans of Arc of the nineteenth century. God had spoken to them. They have not the stigmata; they live in the busy world, but they are as *exaltées* as any visionary disciple of St. Theresa. Their talk is in the phrases of the Testament; they have heard the call to China. Why not? Did not Paul hear the cry to Macedonia? and, are not all the English potential Pauls? The English think so. Nor is your Gordon so peculiar in his hallucinations as some say.

One after another of the girls rose and explained how it came to pass they were leaving friends and home and country for toil in a land where they are not welcome, and where it is possible enough, thanks to our policy of reprisals, that the Chinese mob may retort by massacring all the foreign devils within reach. It was all the same. They had heard a Voice. They had stumbled against a text, or some preacher had roused a restless craving to go and lose themselves in the myriad Orient. How odd it all seemed. Just outside was the Bank, the great temple where is enshrined the only god you really worship. A little farther down Lombard street was the Post Office, with the telegraph wires pulsating with news from all countries. Over the way was the office of the *Times*, the daily scripture of the Englishman, and here were these enthusiasts talking in the jargon of the Puritans the exploits of Don Quixote.

One of the young people going out interested me much, and indeed it was he that attracted me to the place. For this strange experience, a young man and fair, with the frank, fearless, open face of an English boy. Years ago I had met him in the Avenue de l'Opera, at Paris, and few were the corners of our gay city that we did not visit together. How full of spirits he was, the young Englishman, how young "Spectacle," as we used to call him, from the sensation he produced by his bicycling costume, then a novelty in our streets. A bright, laughing lad, full of glee and kindly nurds, how came he to abandon the bicycle which he adored, the home which he loved, his friends who were all proud of him, on this madcap errand? He was then in a merchant's office, an attendant of yours.——

Afterwards he went to Oxford for study, and I heard no more of him until I saw the printed notice of his early departure, and I came to say farewell. There he was, as bright as ever, with the same laughing smile in his eyes, but behind it all a subdued earnestness alone that was new. And when he spoke it was the same Spectacle—frank, fearless, good-natured. He told all, and he also—the young stockbroker—had heard the voice of the Invisible calling him to work for Him and the souls perishing for lack of Him. And he told how he had asked for guidance as to where he should go and work, and how, like all his kind, he turned to the pages written by old Jews two thousand years ago, and found there, as in a kind of spiritual Bradshaw directions where he had to go. And finding these directions written plain, he went; and yesterday he sailed with his sister and a dozen more to bury himself amid the heathen hordes of far Cathay. And why? "To free his soul from bloodguiltiness," he said. And yet he had not made the opium wax! Ah, well, let us hope that the Chinese will appreciate so much unsought enthusiasm for their poor souls, which they do not even believe they possess!

ADVENTURES BY FLOOD AND FIELD IN THE FAR EAST.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the interview with the Prefect Apostolic of Northern Borneo:—"Pray take a more comfortable chair," said our representative to the Prefect Apostolic of Labuan and Northern Borneo, as he entered the chamber of the Interview. "No, thanks," replied the Rev. Thomas Jackson, with a pleasant smile. "This is quite good enough for me; I am usually accustomed to sit on the floor." The speaker was a slightly-built, spare Englishman, with a long, flowing beard, slightly grizzled with years, who looked as much like a Catholic priest—to say nothing of Apostolic Prefect—as any Methodist minister in the connexion, his appearance being much more that of a commercial traveller than of a dignitary of the Church. Yet Father Jackson has won promotion in the Catholic hierarchy by deeds of heroism second to none of those which are recorded in the annals of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. At present his diocese—for although not titularly a bishop he exercises episcopal jurisdiction—comprises more than one-half of the largest island in the world, and his jurisdiction extends over more than the united territories of the Rajah of Sarawak and those of the North Borneo Company. But he has won recognition for his courage and devotion in a far different field.

HIS FIRST MISSION.

It is now just six years since Mr. Jackson, then a student at Mill Hill, received a summons from Bishop Vaughan to betake himself to the seat of war in Southern Afghanistan. He had entered Mill somewhat late in life; but among all his juniors there were none who took the arduous vow imposed upon all graduates at that missionary college to leave Europe for ever when his studies were completed, and to dedicate the rest of his life to the unpaid service of the Church, with more resolution than he. A party of four had left for Afghanistan a short time before. One of them had died almost as soon as he reached the field of his labours, and Mr. Jackson was told off to fill his place. He was ordained on the Sunday; on the Wednesday he sailed for Bombay, with no credentials beyond his ordination paper, and no instructions beyond a command that he had to discover, on his arrival in Afghanistan, where the cholera was worst and proceed thither at once. All went well till he reached Quetta, and then his difficulties began at the frontier. He was detained three months by the officer in command, all non-combatants being forbidden to enter the country. At length, after much correspondence, he was permitted to cross the frontier and make his way to Kandahar, which was at that time threatened by Ayoub Khan. He made his first experience of the realities of the new life upon which he had entered by tramping seven hundred miles on the road along which convoys or provision carts were constantly passing to the capital of Southern Afghanistan. When he arrived at Kandahar, General Stewart was just leaving for Kabul, taking with him the only Catholic priest in the garrison.

AT CANDAHAR.

Mr. Jackson, although a volunteer, was accepted as chaplain to the Catholic soldiers in the garrison, and he remained at Candahar all through the troublous period that intervened between the departure of General Stewart and the evacuation of the city. In camp and in garrison he soon became a universal favourite. Never obtruding his theological doctrine upon those who differed from him, he was constant in his attendance upon his own men; nor did he in his kindly offices of mercy make any difference between Catholic and Protestant. The humanity, the tenderness, the almost womanly sympathy which he displayed with the sick and wounded elicited the highest praise from all who were in Candahar. Dying soldiers pressed upon him in vain the scanty savings of their pay, and a stout Presbyterian in the citadel learned to impose implicit confidence in the Papistical chaplain whose Popery never narrowed the breadth of his human sympathy. But it was not until General Burrows marched forward to Maiwand to disperse the forces of Ayoub Khan, that Mr. Jackson's courage was illustrated on the field. He went to the front of his own accord, and all through that disastrous day he was constantly in the front ranks of the British lines.

ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

It was in vain that the commanding officer implored him to take up a position of less danger. "Where men are dying," said Jackson, "there must I be;" and although the fight raged fiercely all round, and men fell on every side, he left that fatal field without a wound, and when our troops broke and fled, he joined in the disastrous flight to Candahar. He had eaten nothing all day; faint with hunger and parched with thirst, he made the best of his way from the fatal field. When night came on, his strength failed him, and he lay down to die. Fortunately, the Afghans have a superstition which prevents them fighting in the dark. It is unlucky, they say, to fight when the sun is down. With no expectation that he would ever see the light of another day, Mr. Jackson lay down to die. He lost all consciousness, and when he came to himself it was midnight, and he was alone in the midst of the desert. Not for some time could he realise where he was, and then the whole of the terrible incidents of the preceding day rushed upon his mind and he once more realised the horror of his position. Weak and exhausted as he was, it was impossible for him to make his way to Candahar, and he was preparing himself for death, when he heard the rumbling of wheels in the distance. When they came nearer he discovered that it was a waggon from one of our batteries, filled with wounded men, making its way across the plain. The soldiers made room for him, and by that means he was conveyed several miles nearer Candahar. Then the bullocks gave out, and he had once more to "foot it" with other fugitives. The villagers had risen, and the last hours of the return were passed under a perfect fusillade from the city, but Mr. Jackson escaped unhurt. As soon as he recovered he resumed duty in the beleaguered city, accompanying the troops in their sortie, and being in the forefront of all the fighting that went on. When General Roberts relieved Candahar he once more followed the British force in its advance to Maiwand, and again performed the duties of his office in our ranks. In victory as in defeat he displayed the same imperturbable courage and absolute indifference to his own safety, which was one of his distinguishing characteristics; and when he left Candahar there was no man more deservedly popular with all sorts and conditions of men. Throughout the whole of the campaign he went constantly on foot, and shared all the privations and rations of the private soldier. His pay—which although a volunteer he was allowed by the authorities—he saved, an economy of which he reaped full advantage in his next station.

A ROMANCE OF MISSIONS.

While Mr. Jackson was thus labouring in Afghanistan a very remarkable man was closing the last years of his life in Spain. Father Quarteron, a Spaniard who had spent no less than a quarter of a million sterling—which he had gained by raising a sunken treasure ship in the East Indies—in the attempt to establish Catholic influence by liberating Christian slaves from the Molluccas, and held in bond in Borneo, came over to Europe to see Pope and died. He regarded his lavish expenditure and the total failure to effect any such result to the Propaganda. They decided that the missionary field, upon which Father Quarteron had spent so much labour, should not be abandoned by the Church. Father Quarteron returned to his native village in Spain and died. A telegram was despatched to Mr. Jackson from the Propaganda, ordering him to proceed to Borneo, there to take charge of the superintendence of a Catholic mission in the whole of the island which was not claimed by the Dutch. The notice was short and the funds small. £450 was placed at his disposal to commence operations in a territory inhabited by tribes of whose language he was totally ignorant, a territory a large portion of which was absolutely unexplored, and where there existed no sign of Christianity, or indeed of aught so forth. Out of this £450 he had to pay for the passage of three assistants from England, so that when he landed in Borneo he had less than £300 with which to support himself and his priests for twelve months, for he was resolved to derive every benefit of his economy at Candahar. The whole of his savings he devoted to the purposes of the mission, and with characteristic energy he set about the organization of his new diocese.

THREE YEARS IN BORNEO.

And now let Mr. Jackson tell his own story. "It was rather up-hill work," said he, with a genial smile as he responded to our invitation to tell us some of the results of his three years' labour, "when you consider that none of us had ever been in the country before, nor had we a single station in the whole of a country as large as France, which was entrusted to our spiritual direction. We picked up a little Malay, with the aid of which we were able to get along among the tribes; but as every tribe speaks a different language, and many of those in the interior are as ignorant of Malay as they are of English, the task of explaining who we were and what we wanted was one of considerable difficulty. The majority of the Dyaks have no conception whatever of a priest in church, or the service of God. We had to explain that we had come to be their friends and to help them, and we sought to do it in almost every case by getting hold of the young. Those had grown up in heathenism we were compelled to leave partly to themselves; but if they would let us have their children to rear in the Catholic faith, we hoped that out of the schools thus established we might possibly obtain many of our future teachers who would eventually——

The realization of their established confidence, was to persuade the parents to leave their children long enough with us. Their ideas of education and of the advantages of schooling are not the same with the life kind. A man would bring his boy to our station and ask us to undertake to teach him and make him clever. We promised to do the best we could. In a few days the father would return well dissatisfied. "You have had my boy for ten days and he is no whiter than when he came first," would be the complaint; for it is a fixed idea with them that the progress of education is accompanied by a whitening of the skin. After vain attempts to make him upon that point he would come again with another complaint and say, "My boy clever now? Let me see! Tell me, how long will it be before it rains?" The boy of course cannot say. Then the father will observe, "Ah, you have lost a week ago; who has go it?" And when, after asking two or three questions of a similar nature, he finds that our people can never answer the questions or discover things that are "nothing" to them, he will declare that education is no good and all hope of that people is lost. Another difficulty which confronted us was in dealing with the Chinese. We have established a small Chinese school. When we arrived in Sarawak several Catholic Chinese, but with one consent they refused to recognize us as genuine Catholics. 'No,' they said, 'you English; English no Catholics. French, and so dogged was their refusal to recognize the catholicity of England, that I had to go to bring a French priest from Singapore, in order to satisfy them as to the genuineness of our catholicity."

IN PERILS OFT.

"We have now been four years at work in Borneo. We have established our headquarters at Sarawak, the capital, and we have also stations at Kanamit, and when I came to take leave of my brother who will instruct the natives in agriculture, as the Rajah has been good enough to give us several acres of ground round Kanamit, where we will give our people a thorough training in industrial and agricultural pursuits, and after their time spent in native boats over the greater part of North-western Borneo; and it is no pleasure excursion travelling on foot through the dense savage parts of that island. Many a time when I have returned from an extensive tour among the tribes of the interior I have come back with nothing but my soutane, having had to part with every other article of dress down to my boots in order to purchase food. Repeatedly I have been prostrated with jungle fever while far away from all European assistance. On one occasion I fell insensible, and lay for twenty-four hours in the midst of one of the most savage parts, and on many occasions I have had to spend weeks together in the open boats of the natives, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather, and living as best I could, frequently being reduced to almost the last stage of starvation. I have, however, been strangely preserved, notwithstanding the six years of almost incessant exposure and continuous privation, travelling through the wildest parts of territory disturbed by war or unvisited by any European. I have never received an injury from any human being, and I have never carried any weapon other than my breviary, while I have always found the natives amenable to kindness and fair dealing. Again and again I have had to lie by the side of patients dying with the small-pox and other diseases hardly less horrible, to receive their dying confessions and administer the consolations of the Church. I have knelt beside men who have fallen in the front ranks of fiercely-contested battles while the fight raged around and the air was hissing with bullets. I have been left penniless in remote and almost inaccessible regions where white men never trod; and yet I am here to-day, sound in body and only anxious to secure sufficient means to place the mission on a substantial basis."

"Now, Mr. Jackson," said his interviewer, "you have lived over six years in these Eastern lands, what is your estimate as to the influence which England exerts on these Oriental populations? Does her influence make for righteousness, or does tend otherwise?" "I have no right," said Mr. Jackson "to dogmatize on such a question. I have only been in Southern Afghanistan and Borneo—in the one during war time—and I should be unwilling to generalize from very limited experience. But this I will say: You never understand how great England is until you leave her. I confess that I could not repress some feelings of patriotic exultation as I went from port to port in these Eastern countries and found wherever I went the harbours filled with British shipping, the wharves piled with British goods, and everywhere the omnipresence of British energy, British wealth, and British material resources. But whether this luxuriant efflorescence of wealth, this imposing display of power, makes for the good of those Eastern races or whether they would not have been better if they had never seen us—of that I do not wish to speak. There are some, I may say, among English rulers and residents in the far East who display a spirit of the most elevated morality, and are animated by the purest and most benevolent motives in all their dealings with the natives; but I fear that there are others whose conduct must be described as being much the reverse."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MR. RUSKIN ON THE DEGRADATION OF THE CLERGY.

MR. RUSKIN'S notes in the second part of Miss Alexander's "Roadside Songs of Tuscany" were on saints; his notes in the third part, which has just been published, are a somewhat different subject—namely, priests. "Nobody but a bishop or a bank director," Mr. Ruskin once said in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "can ever be rogue enough to deserve hanging," and he does not now go back from the hard judgment implied in that remark. He repeats what he has always said, that "everything evil in Europe is primarily the fault of her bishop. Whatever poverty there is began in the monk's breaking his own proper vow of poverty; whatever crime there is began in the priest's having been careless of his own sanctification." One often hears it said that the Church of England may yet save itself by drawing closer to the people, and much is hoped for from the popular sympathies which bishops and archbishops are beginning again to show in these latter days. This line of defence, however, would hardly, we are afraid, ward off Mr. Ruskin's attacks. A country clergyman's wife remonstrated once against a hard saying in *Fors Clavigera*, and asked Mr. Ruskin if he knew what a clergyman's life was, and how he was the poor man's only friend. To which question Mr. Ruskin answered that "nothing could be said of more deadly and ghastly blame against the clergy of England, or any other country, than that they are, the poor man's only friends." "Have they, then," he asked, "so betrayed their Master's charge and mind in their preaching to the rich, so smoothed their words, and so sold their authority, that, after twelve hundred years' entrusting of the Gospel to them, there is no man in England (this is their chief plea for themselves forsooth) who will have mercy on the poor but they?"

It is not, however, the degradation so much as the exhaustion of the power of the clergy which forms the subject of Mr. Ruskin's notes. Perhaps it is chiefly because the clergy have been untrue to themselves, or it may be that the sea of faith has taken their power away in its withdrawing roar or, (as others would prefer to hold) that the priest's office has passed into different channels. But, whatever the reason of it may be, the fact is clear enough, and Mr. Ruskin's notes are chiefly interesting for the suggestive illustrations he gives of the well-recognized fact. He sees a conclusive evidence of it in the absence of the clergy from the *dramatis personæ* in higher imaginative literature. The clergy never appear on the stage—never, that is, in serious plays—and their absence is not due to courtesy, but is "because the playwright thinks that they have no more any real share in human events." The evidence of modern fiction is even stronger; in the stories of really powerful novels the priesthood is reduced to a nonentity:—

"Consider (says Mr. Ruskin) what is really told us of the position of the priesthood in modern England by the three first books on the greatest metropolitan novelist it appears as a consecrated body not at all, and as an active or visible one only in the figures of Mr. Stiggins and Mr. Chadband. To the fall of the Church in Scotland, the testimony of the greatest of Scotchmen is still more stern, because given with the profoundest knowledge of all classes of Scotch society. In 'The Antiquary,' how much higher, in all moral and spiritual function Edie Ochiltree stands than Mr. Blattergowal; in 'The Heart of Midlothian,' how far superior Jeanie is to her husband!"

Novels, as one knows, reflect the prevalent temper of the day, and "the practical estimate of the priesthood formed by the average citizen's mind" is quite in keeping with that of the novelists. By way of illustrating this point, Mr. Ruskin gives an interesting account of a performance of "Tartuffe," which he saw at Amiens a year or two ago "in the little theatre which abuts in its backyard against a remnant of the King's palace, now decorated by an enormous gas lamp, lettered 'Billard.'"

"The play was preceded by a lecture on Molière, admirably and pleasantly given by a well-to-do Amiens citizen—presumably one of their leading wool manufacturers, who had interested himself in matters of taste. He told the audience that in the honours of literature, with 'Tartuffe' alone, the French could challenge the world, 'et même Shakespire,' whose greatest work, 'Mac-Beth' (he did the 'th' with ease, was greatly inferior to this greatest of Molière's; that all the other characters in Molière had passed away from present life, but the 'Tartuffe' was immortal, representing human nature in its entirety, and, above all, the horrors of religion, on which text he enlarged, with accusations of the existing priesthood, which I will not report, but which the audience heard with an under-murmur of eager satisfaction."

The apparent exhaustion of the priestly power, thus reflected in the popular literature and the popular judgment, is a very puzzling phenomenon, and the explanations of it given in them can only stand like the bystanders by fallen Eutychus, hoping against hope for the miraculous words, 'Trouble not yourselves, for his life is in him.' It is, however, one of the unimagined truths which the "Roadside Songs of Tuscany" will show that, "while the faults of the clergy are open to the sight and cavil of all men, their modest and constant virtues, past and present, acting continually through those unseen disciplines of silence, and the secluded prayer of the monk, are also the root of what yet remains vital and happy among European races." The collective witness of Miss Alexander's stories of the Tuscan peasantry, which Mr. Ruskin promises to sum up when the rest of the book is before the reader. Meanwhile he concludes his present notes with an eloquent plea for toleration of judgment. The matter, he says, is not one for "ten days' railing at the faults of the clergy or provoked by their interference" is exhorted "to weigh with care the mischief arising from the weaknesses of a class of men desirous on the whole to do good, as compared with the good arising from the general folly and fault of mankind. For one girl who has been harmfully influenced by her clergyman, how many by their milliners? for one life which has been extinguished in a monastery, how many by starvation of the domestic heart which has sickened in religious enthusiasm, how many in wanton love? and for one youth or girl who has been misled by priest or pastor, how many have been crushed by the neglect, infected by the open profligate example of the rich and parents? If from the false teacher their blood shall be required, how much more of those whose iniquity is visited on them to the third and fourth generation?"

CONVICT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

"CONVICT B 524" furnishes the following description of convict life to the *Standard*:—I am a Convict; B 524, that's my number. I served seven years (I deserved it). I have been out four years, and I have something to say, if you will please let me say it. I have not had the pleasure of an introduction to a Police Magistrate since my release, or I might have done as I notice most Convicts (or ticket-of-leave men) once a statement as to their treatment both in and out of prison. Now, Sir, I don't think it fair that these men only should have the privilege or publicity and of making ex-parte statements to the public. There should be an *audi alteram partem*. Those men who, after their release charged before a Magistrate say that they are starved and ill-treated in prison, and that when they are released on licence they cannot get honest work, and, in fact, are "hunted by the police." The statement of Wright, the Hoxton burglar, is an instance of this, and it is in answer to such statements that I want to say a few words, and to tell the public a few facts, which I hope will help to make such statements disbelieved for the future.

I think the best way will be to give you a short but true history of my own treatment both in and out of prison, and let the public judge, premising that I write this of my own wish, and not at the request or "inspiration" of any person or persons whatever, and that I am really what I represent myself, "Convict B 524." I was no different to any other convict when I arrived, one of a batch of twenty, at Pentonville. I had no "gold," as Wright puts it, and in all respects I started just the same as others to do my "lagging," as I found a sentence of penal servitude was euphoniously termed.

I laboured under the same disadvantages as most of them—that is, I had no trade and nothing whatever more in my favour than the rest. We were all clothed alike. The clothing is grotesque, but very good and comfortable—flannel shirt and drawers, wool hand-knitted stockings, cotton shirt, moleskin knickerbockers and vest, a thick all-wool cloth jacket, handkerchief, necktie, and cloth cap, and a pair of stout, well-made shoes. This is the complete kit for men while undergoing the first nine months' "separate confinement," during which time a Convict is kept in his cell twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four. The work there is light and untasked. It consists of making prison clothing and shoes, weaving the sheets, shirting, towels, handkerchiefs, &c., required for the sewing and shoemakers, and a nice light, easy job it was. Then, as to starving, our diet was as follows:—Breakfast, three-quarters of a pint of good cocoa (made from the same cocoa as is used in the army and navy), and half a pound of bread; dinner, four times a week, four ounces of boiled meat with liquor and without bone, one pound of potatoes, and four onces of bread; once a week (Tuesday) a pint of beef soup, containing eight ounces beef, two ounces barley, and three ounces of fresh vegetables, one pound of potatoes, and four ounces of bread; once a week (Thursday) one pound suet pudding, one pound of potatoes, and four ounces of bread; and on Sundays three-quarters of a pound of bread and a quarter of a pound of cheese. Supper every evening, one pint of gruel, containing two ounces oatmeal, two ounces milk, and a sweetened, and half a pound of bread. I suspect the half of us never lived so well before, and everything is well cooked, clean, and served hot, and to the minute.

After nine months of this (probation, it is called) we were removed to various "public works" prisons. I went to Brixton, and there I first saw a gentleman whom I shall reverence and respect above all men as long as I live—a man whom I never heard spoken of ill, even by the worst of blackguards in the convict service—I mean Captain Harvey. He advised us as to our conduct, and, among other things, asked did any man without a trade want to learn one; if so, they could apply to him. That's my chance, thought I. If I had been brought up to a trade, I fancy I should not be here. I applied. He gave me a choice. I went for it heart and soul. The instructing warder seeing that I meant work did all in his power to assist me, and I owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his kindness and patience and instruction. When I started to learn there were only six or eight of us in a small room, and the trade was an experiment; when I left there were sixty men and a large plant and machinery, and altogether a complete success. After two years at Brixton we were removed to Millbank (there was not a workshop in Brixton large enough for us), and there I completed my time, and when discharged had a fair knowledge of my trade. I may here say that the diet after leaving Pentonville is considerably increased. My diet at Millbank was as follows:—Monday and Saturday dinner: five ounces roast beef (no bone), one pound potatoes, five ounces bread; Tuesday and Friday dinner: one pint soup (as before), one pound potatoes, five ounces bread; Wednesday dinner: five ounces roast mutton, one pound potatoes, five ounces bread; Thursday dinner: one pound suet pudding, one pound potatoes, five ounces bread; Sunday dinner: bread and cheese (as before). Breakfast, every day: one pint tea (with milk and sugar), twelve ounces bread. Supper, every day: three-quarters pint cocoa, nine ounces bread—as much as a reasonable man would wish.

As to ill-treatment, I declare I never had a sharp or angry word from any one the whole of my time. Of course, you will understand that if I had given all the trouble I could, wilfully disobeyed orders, and defied and insulted the officers, refused to work, and "otherwise offended," I should have brought on myself severe punishment and low diet; but it would not be right to blame the authorities for this; but that is just what is done. But this I say, without fear of contradiction, that any man (and more than half do) making up his mind to do his best and be obedient, willing, and content, will not have any fear of the officers. They are all selected men, and a wonderful lot they are. Trained to perfect discipline themselves, they expect it from others; but that's just what the professional thief cannot understand. He hates discipline and quietness, and being forced to obey orders is his abomination. During my last year I fell sick, and I will tell you how badly they treated me. I was removed to the Infirmary—"The Farm" in our vernacular—attended every day, sometimes two or three times, by the best of doctors, Dr. Clark, and I can honestly say that I was more than astonished at the kind and liberal treatment not of one but all. I had not a wish ungratified. I was four months ill, and, when getting better, I had anything I fancied—fowl, fish, puddings of rice, sago, biscuits, grapes, oranges, wine, beer, jellies, flowers, milk, beef tea, butter, eggs—in fact, anything I chose to ask for, and the most kind and tender of nursing; and this was not I alone, but any man really ill is served the same and yet some are ungrateful. The hours of actual work are not more than seven, or at most eight. Of course each man has to keep his cell and kit clean in addition to this; but I think an average of eight hours will in general be all that a man has to work. I think I have said sufficient to contradict the statement that Convicts are starved and ill-treated in the prisons. They never are, however, unless, as I say, they will fully bring it on themselves.

I now come to that which I consider of much more importance—the treatment on and after discharge on licence or "ticket;" and here again I would wish to impress upon you the fact that in relating my personal experience I am only relating the experience of hundreds of others. There is nothing special in my case; all could be treated as I was if they did but choose. I was supplied with a good suit of clothes, chosen by myself from a large stock in the stores, two suits of flannels and under-linen, boots and hat, brush and comb, Bible and Prayer-book, six pounds in money and her Majesty's licence to walk the streets. Contrary to my advice or wish, I was allowed a dozen of us discharged together, and the day previous we were taken before two of the officials from Scotland-yard, when our papers were given to us and the terms of our release plainly and distinctly explained. We were told that it was not the wish of the police that any man should be hunted; that the police had the strictest orders not to interfere in any way with any man at work, and that a police-officer who was proved to have informed an employer of a man's antecedents would meet with the severest punishment, but that we must report ourselves regularly and give our correct address; also we were told that while we should have no possible excuse for going back to the old ways, for if any of us were really in want or out of work, and temptation strong, we could go and see the Superintendent nearest to us, who in that case would act as our friend, and not more as an enemy, and would see our immediate necessities supplied. This sounded well. I determined to act upon it. My first report was at Scotland-yard, and, in reply to the question what did I intend doing, I said, "Good, Sir," which said the Detective; "if you do that you will be all right." I had six pounds, so I went into a Midland county, where I heard there was plenty of work at my trade. I walked about all day, with my tools in my hand ready to start; but at first (for I visited three towns) I was unsuccessful. On the second day, however, "I struck oil." I got a job at my trade at thirty shillings a week. At night I went to the police station, asked D. S. Ripley to see the chief, showed him my papers, told him what I had done and that I meant work, and begged him to try and prevent the master I was going to work for from knowing where I had been. He assured me in the kindest manner that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to assist any man trying to regain his character, and that I need have no fear; and so I found it, for the detective serjeant to whom I had to report was with everything, in short, of which they stand in need. It is not usual for American officials to be sportsmen; "but," adds Mr. Baillie Grohaman, "you." Lord Dunraven is profuse in the acknowledgment of his obligation to General Sherman, General Sweitzer, and also to the officers whom he encountered at Fort Ellis. Lord Dunraven is an Englishman of the type which is sure to find favour in the eyes of American officers and of Western men generally.

The third, and, according to Mr. Baillie Grohman, the best way for an Englishman to get acquainted with the Far West is to eschew flash guides who hang about the bar-rooms of every hotel and to choose for your companies regular trappers or professional for hunters. The Union Pacific Railway lands the English "tenderfoot" at Cheyenne or Denver, and having read a host of books, such as Captain Ruxton's "Life in the Far West," or General Custer's "Life on the Plains," the neophyte expects to fall at once into the arms of such a scout as Kit Carson or Bridger, as Joe Clark or the historical Daniel Boone, to whom Lord Byron assigns two of the most graphic stanzas in "Don Juan." Instead of such men as Fenimore Cooper's "La Longue Carabine," the English greenhorn meets a crowd of idle and luxurious loafers, decked in embroidered buckskin suits, with flapping sombreros on their heads, and cartridge belts and revolvers girdling their waists. The genuine trapper is a very different article from this. He is out from year's end to year's end, and never visits "the settlements" unless in need of traps, or ammunition, or occasionally of a new Sharp's rifle. It is ten, fifteen, or twenty years since he slept in a bed or sat down to a "square meal." Marriage is one which he never indulges in, and he has faced death in so many shapes for years that the grisly tyrant has no sort of terrors for him. Sometimes he gets his final quietus from a Red Indian's arrow; sometimes he is caught in a "blizzard," or snow storm which lasts for three or four days without stopping; and occasionally an infuriated grizzly or cinnamon she-bear tears the life out of him. Alone he has for the most part lived, often surrounded by Red Indians, whose acuteness of sight, of dhearing, and of smell he shares to the full; an when death surprises him and "calls in his checks" his last scene upon earth is generally a lonely one, Few miss him when he is gone; and "guess the old stag is gone up." "A his only thenody when he fails for twelve or eighteen months to put in an appearance at some frontier post.

Which of these three modes or plans for seeing the Far West may have been adopted by the unhappy young nobleman—or Parliament will be more as a father or a brother to me than as a stranger—came and sat hours by my bed-side, trying to comfort and cheer me; and, more than this, he supplied us with money sufficient to keep us—we did not have to go to the pawn-shop again—and this with an ungrudging, cheerful kindness, an evident and deep personal interest in my welfare, which under the circumstances fairly took me by surprise. If ever there was a friend in need it was he.

It is the knowledge that mine was no individual case, but only one among many, that makes me so anxious to lay the real truth before the public. Every word I have said is true, and capable of proof. I could have given you more details, but am unwilling to impose upon your space; but I hope I have said enough to convince you of the untruth of the statements sometimes made.

LOST IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

WRITING with reference to the shocking death of the Hon. Gilbert Henry Chandos Leigh, M.P., one of the representatives for South Warwickshire, in which county is situated Stoneleigh Park, the seat of his father, Lord Leigh, the *Daily Telegraph* states:—

The lamented gentleman, who was unmarried, started, from England this summer on a hunting expedition in the United States, and he left his camp at the beginning of this month to pursue game among the Big Horn Mountains. When he had been absent for nearly a fortnight, and nothing was heard about him, his companions sent out search parties to scour the neighbourhood. On Monday last the unfortunate young gentleman's remains were found at the foot of a precipice. It is conjectured that he missed his footing while following mountain sheep or other big game upon difficult and dangerous ground, and fell headlong from a height into the valley or ravine below. Such a catastrophe is by no means uncommon in the region bordering on the Rocky Mountains, and is much more likely to befall Englishmen than hunters belonging to any other nationality. Alone, among the wanderers in those wild and inaccessible tracks, our hardy and adventurous fellow-countrymen think nothing of leaving camp and plunging into forests, or ascending craggy steeps with none to accompany them. Among many others, we could mention three great hunters, all of them subjects of her Majesty—Lord Dunraven, Mr. Baillie Grohman and Mr. Cleete—who have often camped alone in the woods or upon the rocky hill-side, and got up the next day to resume their solitary pursuit of some magnificent specimen of an elk, a big horn, or a bear, upon the slaughter of which they had set their hearts. To those who are well versed in woodland craft, there is nothing alarming or unusual in sleeping out alone for a night, or even for half-a-dozen. "No man," says Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Irving Dodge, "should ever leave his camp, or get separated from his party, without having with him his arms and ammunition, and without a plentiful supply of matches, and a compass in his pocket. With these a man can always manage to keep himself without suffering, even on a lonely journey which lasts for a week or two." Colonel Dodge relates that, in the October of 1872 he was returning with three Englishmen to the fort in Arkansas from which they had lately started upon a hunting trip. It was their last day of sport and the little party sat down to lunch upon a prairie which was almost covered with buffaloes. Thousands upon thousands of the stupid and curious brutes stood in a large circle, at a distance of four or five hundred yards, contemplating the human invaders of the boundless plains. Colonel Dodge, being in want of meat to take back to the fort, ordered six or eight of the best-mounted men that his cavalry escort supplied, to dash into the herd, and to kill as many calves as they could. "Each man was a good rider and skilful pistol shot, and a more brilliant and animating scene," exclaims the colonel, "I never beheld. In ten minutes' time the affair was over, and each man had secured from one to four fat six-months' calves." The chase awakened in the colonel's three English companions that appetite for destruction which, as Lord Dunraven reminds us, lies at the bottom of every man's nature. Each of the three set off in rapid pursuit on one of other of the scattered herds, and Colonel Dodge, confident in the hunting experience and aptitude for travel which he knew that his friends had acquired, started off homewards with his wagons and escort. After a couple of hours, one or the three came in, rejoicing in the evidence of his skill that he brought back with him. Shortly after the second followed, but night fell without the third putting in an appearance. The party camped at the designated spot, waited dinner, fired volleys into the air, and set huge fires blazing; but the lost man came not. "For myself," says Colonel Dodge, "I passed a most anxious and wretched night. At daybreak I sent out several parties to search for my friend, and meantime imagined every mishap which could possibly have befallen him. I hurried on to the fort, in order to send out more search parties from thence, being resolved that he should be found without delay. What was my astonishment, as I rode up to the fort, to perceive my lost friend standing on the porch as clean, round, and smiling as though he had caused us no uneasiness!" It appears that the missing hunter had wounded a big bull, who broke away and traversed three or four miles of ground before he was despatched. The hunter looked round, found that he had lost his reckoning, or, in Western phraseology, had got "turned round," and set about endeavouring to find the track of his companions. Night was falling, and without wasting more time, the castaway took up his map and compass, and made for the Arkansas River, which he crossed, and striking a road or track made the fort shortly after dark. Colonel Dodge—than whom it would be difficult to name a more competent authority—gives his friend much credit for promptitude and decision under somewhat trying circumstances—qualities which are rarely shown by men new to the plains. "It was a bad country to travel in, and had he wasted time in following the trail or searching for our camp he would have passed at least one very uncomfortable night."

Had Mr. Leigh been out in the wilds with such an experienced guide and friend as Colonel Dodge it is possible that his life would not have been sacrificed, and, anyhow, his remains would have been found much sooner. There are three ways of visiting the Far West, either for pleasure or for sport. The first and—according to the ideas of rich young Englishmen of this class—the most fashionable mode is for one to hire some Western guides—who call themselves "Calfornia Jack" or "Buffalo Bill" or "Texas Bob"—and to set out, accompanied perhaps by two or three English servants, fresh from Grosvenor-square or Belgravia. They take with them a lot of wagons carrying a costly outfit, which is bought, regardless of expense, at the last "settlement" before bidding adieu to civilisation. The frontiersmen and rough pioneers of those unsettled districts call dainty and fastidious hunters of this type "tender fe

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

THE Bank of England return received through Reuter to-day, shows an increase in the proportion of reserve to liabilities from 33 to 35 per cent, and in the open market rates of discount are unchanged at 2½ per cent. on three months, and 3 per cent. on four months bills.

Consols are unaltered at 101⅛, and French Rentes in Paris at 108¾. Four per cent. Rupee Paper is 1-16 lower at 80½. Fours-and-a-half unchanged at 83.

The London General Produce markets are without change.

Cotton in Liverpool continues to decline, yesterday's telegram quoting a fall of 1-16d. per lb. in all Surats, except Fine Dhollera, and in Americans to arrive. The sales were 10,000 bales, including 1,900 Surats, which is about average business. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 9 15-16 cents, but February shipment has declined further 8 points to 10·05 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1884	1883	1882
Thursday's receipts.....	36,000	40,000	40,000
Six days' do.	300,000	304,000	192,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	526,000	615,000	370,000

The Liverpool figures are to hand as usual, showing that the takings by the trade during the week have been 55,000 bales, reducing the stock 17,000 bales to 487,000 against 506,000 at the same time last year.

Notwithstanding the weaker advices from home we are no lower here to-day. Of New Cotton native dealers are buyers at rates which exporters cannot afford to pay, say Rs. 146 for good Bengals for December, and Rs. 212 for good Broach for March, and in the same way they adhere to previous rates for old cotton.

WHEAT is in fair supply, but unchanged in value, the home demand being very limited.

LINSEED is not quite so strong, and Rs. 6-4 is now the quotation.

FREIGHTS are still depressed. The s.s. Schaldis, now in harbour, has been fixed for Antwerp at 17s. 6d.

In IMPORTS there is nothing at all doing owing to the holidays.

EXCHANGE continues weak with a further partial decline of 1-32d. per rupee. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	Is. 7 13-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 7 11-32 to 9d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	Is. 7 17-32d	"
Credits 3 " "	Is. 7¾d.	"
Francs 3 " "	207½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at Rs. 99 1-16 for Fours, and Rs. 102¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the Dewali.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (14th October), with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE French steamer Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain J. Daniel, will sail on the 20th instant for Marseilles, with a general cargo, Mr. E. Van Ectueldely, and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 26 chests opium, 102 horses, and the following passengers :—Revd. J. R. Hodgson, the Right Revd. Dr. L. Meurin, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, 30 syces, and 47 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, 2,136 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, sailed yesterday for China, &c, with China and Australian mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Geoghegan, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and three children, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. Melerson, Mr. J. Willden, and Mr. Athamdass. For Melbourne.—Mr. M. Egan and Mr. D. Troy. For Yokohama—Mr. Wintredge. For Singapore.—Mr. Curwen.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, Oct. 14.
	Arabia (s)	Rothwell ..	Bussorah, Oct. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Rosetta (s).....	Brady	China, &c.

The steamer Canton, Daniel, to Marseilles, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
13 City of Agra (s) ....Gordon .... Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Shahzada (s) .....Budd.....Calcutta, Sept. 27.
Clan Mackenzie(s)..Gourlay ....Glasgow, Aug. 25.
Maharani (s).....Burleigh ....Rangoon, Oct. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13.—Steamer City of London. Berryer.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
14 Nowahera (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—6 cases oilmanstores and confectionery. Essoofally Sullamanjee; 16 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co; 3 cases cheese, Barton and Co; 11 cases aniline dye, Baboobhoy Moolchund; 5 cases sulphate of quinine, Currumbhoy Jalalbhoy; 29 cases biscuits, bacon, cheese, and oilmanstores, Dinshaw Burjorjee Warria; 21 cases glass lamps, Theodor Knauer; 13 cases cheese, provisions, and medicines, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co; 26 cases oilmanstores, butter, cheese, and soap, Jafferjee Jeewanjee; 30 cases brandy, John Fleming and Co.

Massilia s—10 cases codliveroil, Oomersey Premjee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—5 cases pianos, J. Neuberg.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—7 cases beads, Mahamedally Essoofally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—500 barrels cement, Volkart Brother; 40 packages sulphur, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—340 cwts coir yarn Treekumdass Lowjee 175 cwts coir yarn, Rowjee Soondersdass.

Clan Forbes s—2 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Shewnathroy Pusaram; 6 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Ramchund Currumchund; 640 cwts wheat, Runchordass Bapoobhoy; 44½ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—3 cases shawls and 3 cases Indian curiosity, David Sassoon and Co; 2 cases shawls, Chooturboz Jaitha; 24½ cwts gum, A. Welljee; 16 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Moloobhoy and Co; 8 bales hides and skins, Arjun Sewjee; 10½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passia; 975 cwts linseed, Robertson Brothers and Co.; 2 cases woollen handkerchiefs, Tarachund Ramchunder; 1 case chudder, Abdool Nubee.

Huzara s—30 cwts poppyseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Niagara s—1,939½ cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Pelly and Co.

FOR HULL.

Monkseaton s—1,201 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Yeddo s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Seagore Head s—36,755 cwts wheat and 16,075 cwts linseed Halli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bertha s—3,800 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,099½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

...ts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.; 800 cwts ...and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

...rseed, F. Sauquet and Co; 1,875 ... 400 cwts mowraseed, Ewart ...gingelleyseed and 2,250 cwts ...; 4,000 cwts wheat, Halli

...NGKONG.

...ussan Babun; 4 cwts Cambay ...hoy; 274 chests opium, E. D. ...sts opium, A. J. David; 18 ...50 chests, David Sassoon and ...ursetjee Bomanjee and Co; ...Co; 35 chests opium, Currim... opium, Guneshlall Shobhag... ...Hajee Essac Ellias; 33 chests ...mall and Co; 47 chests opium, ...opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy

...NGHAI.

... E. J. Abrabam; 8—15 ... 8 18 chests opium, ...21 chests opium, ... 8—20 chests ...—30 chests ...sts opium, ...sts opium, E. D. ...bram; ...C. J

[redacted]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Dawson, Surg., from leave, from Australia.

OCTOBER 16.

Elliot, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 17.

Bull, Surg., on leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Sewell, Lieut. Col., Hyderabad Contingent, to Ellichpore.

OCTOBER 17.

Pelle, Lieut. Col., Comst. Dept., to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Hanley, Hony. Lieut, Ord. Dept., on duty, to Aden.
Williams, Col., Director of A. R. P. for India, to rejoin, to Simla.
Watson, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Aden.
Bull, Surg., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 18, 1884.

The drill season will commence on Saturday, the 1st November next. Fall in atthe Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. This being the first parade of the season, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued daily between the hours of 9 a.m., and 4 p.m. Members are requested to apply for their arms and accoutrements as soon as possible.

The drills in the Town Hall will be discontinued from the 15th inst.

In future and until further orders ammunition will be issued as follows viz :—For Company Competitions, Officers Commanding can obtain 50 rounds per efficient of last season free of cost on a written application to the Adjutant, stating the competition for which it is required. This issue can be used either for practice or for the actual competition. Should more than 50 rounds be required the Adjutant is authorized to issue it at the rate of Re. 1-8 per hundred.

For all Corps competitions, including the Association Meeting ammunition will be free.

Every member of the Corps to be entitled as of right to 100 rounds for practice purposes on written request to the Adjutant at the rate of Re. 1-8 per hundred. Should more be required a similar request countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Company to the extent of 200 more rounds at the same rate will be issued.

A rifle match has been arranged to take place between the Royal Artillery and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, corps, on Saturday, the 25th instant.

The days for practice are the 18th and 23rd between 4 and 6 p.m. Notice has been sent to those selected.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 14.)

Mr A P Fernandez, L M S, who has been appointed to officiate at Kistna, will be brought on the permanent establishment, vice Mr Lazar, resigned, and appointed as Asst to the Dist Surg, Chittore.

Mr M R Weld, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Magte, Salem, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magte, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr E C Johnson on other duty.

Mr A Thompson to be Senior Asst to the Collr Magte and Agent, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Magte, Madura, during the absence of Mr Kough on privilege leave.

Mr R H Shipley, to be Asst to the Collr and Magte of the Dist of Tanjore.

Mr A F Richards to be Asst to the Collr and Magte of the Dist of Salem, but to continue to act at Head Asst in that Dist during the absence of Mr Mullaly.

Surg-Major W Arquhar, M D, is re-appointed to be Medical Officer, Ootacamund, for two years, with effect from expiration of present tour.

The appointment of Mr F E Gibson to act as Collr and Magte of the Dist of Anantapur notified in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 23rd Sept, is cancelled.

The Hon Mr H S Thomas, of the Cov C S, has been permitted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr G T Egan, Supdt of Police, Jeypore Dist, furlough for one year from or after the 1st Nov.

Mr. H G Young, Asst Supdt of Police, Kurnool Dist, to act as Supdt of Police, Jeypore Dist, during Arcot Dist, to officiate as Supdt of Police, Kurnool Dist, during the absence on furlough of Major G R Hodgson.

Mr J Moss, B A, Acting Inspr of Schools, First Div, furlough to Europe for two years from or after the 1st Oct.

Lieut Col R Thompson, R E, Ex Engr, First Grade, is posted, on arrival from furlough, to the Office of the Chief Engr for Irrigation. He is transferred from the Office of the Chief Engr for Irrigation to the IV Circle, for charge of the West Coast Division —to join at the public expense.

Mr J M Bell, Ex Eng, Third Grade, from the Salam to the Buckingham Canal Division—to join at the public expense.

Mr W C Lewis, Asst Eng, First Grade, is ganted furlough for one year eleven months and nineteen days from or after the 1st Jan 1885.

Lieut Col J Pennycuick, R E, Exe Eng, 1st Grade, is appointed Supdt of Works, temporary, with effect from the 18th April.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—Lieut Col D T Hatchell, S C, three months ; Dy Surg-Gen W Pearl, I M D, 183 days, m. c. ; Condr F. Edwards, Canal Dept, three months. Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Govt of India Railway Branch.—Arrived at Madras on the 28th Sept.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has permitted the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers to return to duty :—Surg A J O'Hara ; Col T Clarke, Ordce Dept.

First class Apothy (Hon Surg) T Quinn is transferred to the Retired Pension List on Rs. 200 per mensem, dated 1st Oct.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Lieut Col—Major J G D Walker, dated 4th Oct.

Mr J B Lyall, Ben C S, Resident in Mysore and Chief Comsr of Coorg, to be Col-in-Chief, vice H E M E Grant Duff, C I E, resigned.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extraction under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10. Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which ... have built especially for the Indian climate for ... than twenty years, are only shipped by us for ... to the above Firm.

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... C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adopt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARSONS—October 16, at the European General Hospital, Mr. Richard Parsons, Engineer, formerly of Woolwich, aged 65.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICHTSTEIG—October 5, at Calcutta, the wife of Carl Theodore Richtsteig, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LINTON—October 12, at his residence, at Entally, of fever, William Wilson Linton, Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta, aged 58 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1884.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon informs us that the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has received the memorial in reference to affairs in Upper Burmah, and has promised to forward it to the Government of India. This is perhaps as definite an announcement as the Chief Commissioner could make, for the deputation who waited upon him could scarcely have expected anything like a declaration of policy on the subject. Meantime an incident has occurred to which some importance appears to be attached at Rangoon. A steamer has arrived there from Madras, bringing two of the followers of the Meingoon Prince, with instructions to proceed to the Shan States. These personages report that the Prince himself goes to Saigon in a French corvette next Monday, and that a large number of his followers, including one Shan Chief, had already left Pondichery for Saigon. But Rangoon news in regard to affairs in Upper Burmah is not always reliable, and we have good reason for hesitating to accept this report, at all events in its entirety. It is quite likely that some adherents of the Burmese Pretender have passed through Rangoon on their way to the Shan States, where the authority of Theebaw—although he claims to have gained important successes there of late—is continually disputed by insurgent bands. The Shan States would fill the place in a Burmese Revolution that Scotland filled in the plans of Pretenders to the throne of Charles Edward Maria Stuart's days. In Theebaw's territory, but it is an ever open door, and the Meingoon Prince claims that all the Shan tribes favour his cause. We can understand therefore why he should be anxious to make his way to Mandalay through the vassal States, and seeing that the Indian Government persistently refuse to treat him on any other footing than that of a prisoner who has escaped from their custody, there are obvious reasons why he would rather land at Saigon than at Rangoon. But the people at Rangoon who accept the story which is telegraphed to us to-day can scarcely be aware of the fact that in this matter the resolution of the French Government is not exactly a "*quantite negligeable.*" The Meingoon Prince is not their prisoner, as he was once at Benares until he escaped from our custody ; but if he is their guest he is a guest under surveillance, with something less than liberty to go where and when he pleases. Until, therefore, we hear of his arrival at Saigon we shall question the truth of the story which was current in Rangoon yesterday. The French, with their dreams of an empire in Indo-China as vast as that which Dupleix aimed at establishing in the last century, cannot afford to be indifferent to what comes of Burmah. That country, indeed, has its place in the map of the Indo-China with which the imagination of colonial Chauvinists has promised to endow France. But until recently at any rate the Republic was on fairly good terms with Theebaw. It received his embassy in Paris, negotiated a treaty of commerce with him, and treated him at least as a neighbour. This does not deprive France of liberty of her action in view of any circumstances that may arise in Independent Burmah, nor does it, for mere friendship's sake, impose upon her the necessity of keeping watch and ward over the Pretender who threatens the peace of King Theebaw. All that policy dictates to her is that in an uncertain state of affairs like that which obtains in Upper Burmah just now she must not part with any advantage she may possess. She has the Meingoon Prince in her hands, and he is a card with whom she might play with so much advantage, whenever a favourable opportunity arose, that it would be bad policy to part with him. And that is why we do not think he will be allowed to go to Saigon.

WE have no desire to weary our readers by any lengthened references to the controversy respecting the proposed subsoil taxation in Gujerat, or to offer any further exposition of the false position taken up by our contemporary in his apology for the land revenue policy of the Bombay Government. We may have occasion for returning to the subject hereafter ; but so far as this controversy is concerned, there will be no need for us to offer anything beyond a brief and final rejoinder. The manner in which the points at issue are handled by our contemporary has once more reminded us that nothing is more difficult than to convince of their error those who are determined not to be convinced. The task of conveying conviction to them is as fruitless as flogging a dead horse. But the following extract from a letter received by last mail from an experienced Bombay revenue officer now in England affords a valuable testimony to the manner in which our criticisms are received by observers who, while thoroughly at home with the questions under discussion, approach their consideration with minds completely unprejudiced. "I have seen," says the writer, "by the weekly numbers of the *Bombay Gazette* that these questions have been very fully discussed, and, as I think, with much public benefit. Altogether you have great reason to be satisfied with what has been already done. You have been instrumental in calling attention to several most important questions affecting the land administration, and it is most gratifying to see that the highest authorities in India appear to be unanimous in wishing to make the land administration as liberal as they possibly can, without unduly sacrificing the interests of the State." Our correspondent next touches the question of sub-soil taxation, and remarks :—"About the question of assessing sub-soil water, I admit that there is great force in what you say. If we had full information, by means of a geological survey, regarding the various water-bearing strata, their depth, the quality of the water, and all the other information necessary, it might then be possible to assess with sufficient accuracy the water-producing capacity of the soil. But, as a matter of fact, our information on all these points is of the vaguest and most general character, and is founded for the most part on the experience already gained from existing wells. It is notorious that there are numerous geological 'faults' which interfere most seriously with all calculations on the subject ; that sweet water and brackish wells often exist side by side within a few yards of one another ; and that good sweet water wells are liable to be seriously deteriorated by physical causes, such as floods, earthquakes, etc. Facts of this kind, which are notorious, must necessarily interfere with the application of any theory which assumes broadly that the water-producing capacity of the soil is capable of being classed and estimated for the purpose of assessment. In applying the principle which the Government lays down, I fancy that the rule will be to assume the existence of water advantages wherever they seem *primâ facie* probable, and if it is open to the State tenant to rebut this assumption I do not think that in practice there will be much to complain of. A man who has fruitlessly expended his capital in sinking a well which has turned out too brackish for agriculture, or which has for any reason proved a failure, might, I think, reasonably protest if it were proposed to tax him for water advantages which he could not get. I anticipate, therefore, that the application of the Government theory will prove in practice an easy matter."

We may here explain that our correspondent is a revenue officer who has known Gujerat intimately for the last fifteen years. His opinion is accordingly entitled to great weight and consideration. The view he takes of the sub-soil taxation affords a remarkable confirmation of what we have all along maintained, namely, that the whole theory upon which Government proceed to enforce their new policy is the assumption—an assumption pure and simple for which there is hardly any warrant in practice—that the water-producing capacity of the soil is capable of being classed and estimated for the purpose of assessment. The unfairness of this assumption becomes a real hardship to the poor koonbee when by the Government Resolution the burden of proof to the contrary is laid on him. If, as our correspondent pertinently observes, a geological survey indicating the water-bearing capacities of soils in Gujerat had been made, there would be something for Government to base its theory upon. There would be something to satisfy the protesting cultivator of the fairness of the assessment on his land for a natural advantage. In the absence of such a geological survey, the revenue officer proceeds to classify the land on account of water advantage existing either in a well in the neighbourhood of the land or in his own estimate of probabilities. In these circumstances it seems to us that the best course for Government to pursue would be, before putting their theory into practice, to appoint a Commission composed of revenue officers of wide and varied district experience to inquire into and report upon the feasibility of the scheme. No quibbling about words can or will conceal the main issues of the contro- of Jhalod, in connection with the new experiment, that "a more backward district it would scarcely be possible to choose, seeing that the results of the experiment are to form the basis of an arrangement applicable to the whole of Gujerat." We are told that Jhalod was not "chosen," but that the "mahal happened to fall in first for revision." Here the merest tyro in settlement literature would have seen at once that the Jhalod settlement recently effected by Government was not a "revision" settlement, but an original settlement ; that the Government had the "choice" of another mahal or sub-division, named Dholka, in the Ahmedabad district, which is ripe for a revision settlement, the thirty years' term having expired or being about to expire there. As the new policy of taxing land for a supposed natural advantage such as water is to be introduced into the revised districts of Gujerat, and not in original settlements, the proper course would have been to make Dholka the place of an experiment to serve as a guide for the future. However, we are not disposed to quarrel with our contemporary for having chosen Jhalod in the place of Dholka, if Government was satisfied that Jhalod was suitable for such an experiment. All we say is that the new policy will be found to be utterly unworkable in practice, and will have to be given up at last in despair, when it has been found to have only caused dissatisfaction amongst the whole class of State tenants in Gujerat. Before Government are forced thus to retrace their steps, and to confess that instead of encouraging the sinking of wells, its new policy has had quite a contrary effect, would it not be more statesmanlike to refer the whole question for a calm and dispassionate inquiry to a committee of experts? If the Bombay Government cannot see their way towards some such settlement of the question we trust the Government of India and the Secretary of State will think fit to examine the subject in a way which will allay the apprehensions of the industrious agriculturists of Gujerat.

A CALCUTTA contemporary, whose London correspondent had prepared for Lord Dufferin's coming to India by endeavouring to convict him of being a popularity hunter, follows up the attempt by printing an extract from an obscure work on "Canada under Lord Lorne," in which Lord Dufferin's Canadian career is spoken of with a studied but somewhat silly unkindliness. Somewhat silly his unkindliness is, because whereas the purpose of the writer is plainly hostile to the ex-Viceroy of Canada, he cannot help paying him unwilling compliments. For instance, we cannot deem it to be to the detriment of any statesman that he has succeeded in his undertakings. When we are told that "if the writer could subscribe to the doctrine of luck, then he would say that Lord Dufferin had come into the world with the Fates pledged to keep him out of trouble," we are reminded of the old-fashioned saying that it is better to be born lucky than rich. Worse things, at any rate, might be said of a politician than that he has a happy knack of avoiding failure. Even if this were only his luck the case would scarcely be affected. We can often learn something from men's failures ; but still it is as well to have at the head of affairs men who are in the *habit* of succeeding, and after all there is something in the caution given by an eminent financier "never to trust an unlucky man." The assertion that Lord Dufferin is "a politician and an adventurer," though it does not appear to have been meant as a compliment, does not carry much meaning with it. We are not all of us politicians, though a Viceroy who was not one would scarcely be the man for his post ; but we are all adventurers, unless we are leading the lives of lotos-eaters, and we may as well win our ventures as lose them, especially if the well-being of a community is involved in our success. Nor need we think the worse of any man who is placed in Lord Dufferin's position because the two objects he kept in view were "the appro- bation of the public and the approval of the Imperial Government." The writer whose criticisms of Lord Dufferin our contemporary quotes as "going far to justify, or at all events accounting for, the fears expressed by our colleague Colonel Osborn" is evidently a misanthropist with whom the measure of a man's fitness is his capacity for failure, and who sees no difference between the best man and the "best abused man." But it is not in that spirit that we await Lord Dufferin's coming and his work. So long as he succeeds no one will ask if luck or skill is answerable for his success. But if the question is asked most of us will give a more generous answer to it than that which our contemporary has quoted, not, we admit, so much, because of unfriendliness towards Lord Dufferin, as because of a desire to show that a contributor who is in the habit of setting down every one else to be wrong was himself right.

WE are in a position to contradict without reserve the statement made in a Calcutta paper yesterday to the effect that the Viceroy had asked for the removal of Sir Richard Garth from the Chief Justiceship of Bengal because of his criticisms of the Government of India in a recent minute on the Bengal Rent Bill. Nor is there any truth in the statement that Mr. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, had been censured on account of the memorandum which Sir Richard Garth, in the minute in question, characterized as a scurrilous libel. Mr. Mackenzie's memorandum, which was a confidential document, was written two years ago, and the whole case was submitted at the time to the Secretary of State, who saw no reason to interfere. Our contemporary has evidently been hoaxed, and it may well say that it finds it difficult to believe that the story is true.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ARRIVAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental office in Bombay yesterday received a telegram from London stating that Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood, and suite have engaged passages by the s. s. Tasmania, which leaves London on the 12th November, and is due in Bombay on the 9th December.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

SINCE the University examinations in England have been thrown open to women numbers have availed themselves of this privilege, and the need for a college where ladies could pursue their course of studies was soon felt. There are several such both at Cambridge and Oxford, but Girton College, Cambridge, as it was the first, is still the most typical of these institutions ; and I am about to describe to your readers the kind of life led there by its students. The college was first opened in 1873, but it has been several times enlarged since then. It is situated about one and a half miles out of Cambridge, in what is now known as the Huntingdon-road ; but was originally the Via Devana of the Romans. Those indefatigable road-makers would indeed have been surprised could they have had a vision of the future use of their road, of lady-students going to and fro between Girton and Cambridge, to attend lectures or do shopping, or still stranger perhaps, of lecturers going out to Girton on that most modern of vehicles, a tricycle. The college with its red-brick walls, as yet but too scantily covered with creepers, is a striking object on this lonely country road. The front windows face south, the side windows east, and all look out on to the grass-plots in front, which, from one o'clock till dusk, are never long deserted by the lovers of the noble art of lawn-tennis. The college has two storeys. On the ground-floor are the dining-hall, kitchen, lecture-rooms, and several ... ...ing rooms. The dining-hall is on our right as we enter, and is a fine apartment with a large bay-window looking out on to another lawn-tennis court. Next to the dining-hall is a small reading-room, devoted to the use of students. Here the papers are kept, and most people stay in after lunch to read them and await the arrival of the second delivery of letters. Here meetings are held. A notice-board is devoted to the use of the students, on which announcements about lost property, tennis-matches, meetings, &c., are posted. On the mantelpiece are several slates on which tennis engagements for the day are entered. A handsome bookcase contains some of the most honoured possessions of the college, the mathematical books used by Mrs. Somerville. A small prayer-room on the first-floor contains some other treasures of a very different description. These are some Roman and Saxon antiquities found in the grounds of the college, among which are some peculiarly fine specimens of Samian ware and some Roman glass and beads. A hospital has been added to the college, so arranged as to be entirely separate from the rest of the building. Hitherto it has fortunately never been employed for the purpose for which it was designed, but has been only used for college examinations. A laboratory is also attached to the building, where the natural science students spend a great part of their days performing strange rites with bottles and "substances," and whence proceed, at times, various unsavoury fumes. The first and second storeys are almost exclusively devoted to students' rooms. Of these each student has two, a sitting-room and bed-room, which, in most cases, communicate by folding-doors. Each study door has a number, and the name of the occupier is pasted up outside. The college supplies a carpet, a writing-table, a cupboard and small side-table, and everything that is required for a bed-room. Coals and candles are also provided—there is no gas in the building—in short, the college supplies all necessaries, and in calculating the cost of residence the subject of furniture may be left out of the question. Students, however, make additions at their pleasure, and the result is that a great deal of taste is displayed in the adornment of the rooms, and a very cosy look marks them all. Some of the musical students supply themselves with pianos, others make use of those provided by the college in the hall and lecture-rooms. By an agreement among the students there is to be no music during certain hours of the day, so that the studious may not be disturbed.

The ladies have in starting their college made an innovation for which many poor men-students would be grateful. In the case of the men it is never possible for them to estimate their expenses. They pay for everything separately, and are subjected to much cheating from the college servants. A man's university expenses cannot be kept down under £200 a year, and more commonly vary from £300 to £700. Now, their lecture fees are the same as the women's. It is therefore the domestic arrangements that are not managed so well. At Girton it is possible beforehand to estimate the total expenditure. The cost is one hundred guineas a year, and this includes board, lodging, and lectures, in fact all necessary expenses except the books that students require for their own use. The college provides flies for driving to lectures at Cambridge. It is unfortunate that the college is situated so far out of Cambridge, as it would on many accounts be pleasanter to be in the town ; still there are some advantages in its country situation. The ground is higher than in Cambridge, and the situation healthier. Girton is unusually fortunate for this part of the country in being situated on gravel instead of clay, and the fields round about afford a pleasant though often a very muddy walk. The life led by the students, of course, varies according to their course of study, but there are general broad features that are alike. At 8 a.m. the prayer-bell rings, but attendance at this is not compulsory as with the men students. All meals are taken in the dining-hall, and from eight to nine breakfast stands on the table. A glance is given, of course, to the reading-room mantelpiece, where all letters are displayed that the morning-post has brought. The student signs her name on the marking-roll, and perhaps after taking a turn in the garden, if a fine morning, goes to her study and settles down to her morning's work, knowing that for three or four hours she will have no interruption, it being only very intimate friendship or very urgent business that justifies a call at this time. Lunch is on the table in hall from twelve till three o'clock, and somewhere between these hours, probably at one, the student makes her way down, signs the roll as before, and lunches, taking any vacant seat and waiting upon herself. Nearly all the lectures are given at Girton in the afternoon, and the hours from two to six are generally divided between lectures, walks, and tennis. For the latter amusement only is there a distinctive dress. It is of course cream-coloured material, very simply made, and relieved with chocolate bindings. A straw hat is worn to match. The sister college of Newnham has a different dress, and at stated times of the year the rival female colleges play champion m... When fine the grass is played on, when wet or cold the covered racquet court. The women, like the men, recognise the wisdom of the dictum *mens sana in corpore sano*, and practise athletic sports. With regard to the lectures, the natural history and science students have to go into Cambridge to hear these, which they do together with the men. Most mathematical and classical lectures are given in Girton. In some subjects classes of from three to twelve students are formed, for others a student has one companion or none. It is against the rules to be absent from lectures without leave, and it is not easy to get leave on any other ground than ill-health. Tea is sent to the students' own rooms. About four o'clock the cheerful rattling of teacups is heard in the corridors, and announces the arrival of the servant with a large trayful of cups. These trays are taken round to all the students' rooms, and also to the lecture-rooms, where the combination of tea and study forms a peculiar feature of Girton lectures. Four o'clock is an important hour at Girton, and one that is not willingly missed by students. Those who are absent from their rooms for a short time generally leave a notice on their doors asking for a cup of tea, and another notice that may frequently be observed when walking along the corridors is—"Please see to my fire!" "Engaged" is also put up by busy students who are anxious not to be disturbed. Most students arrange so that not more than four afternoons a week are taken up with lectures. Nearly everyone has two or three clear afternoons that they can devote to expeditions into Cambridge or long country walks. At a quarter to six the dressing bell rings, and at six the students stream into hall, when the table outside gets covered with letters and parcels which the postman carries off before seven. Dinner is the one sociable meal of the day, when news, public and private, circulates merrily. The lady principal and the lecturers share it, dining, however, at a table apart, as is also the custom in the mens' colleges. At Newnham, which is presided over by Miss Gladstone, the daughter of the Prime Minister, this lady, inheriting doubtless some of the republican feelings of her father, has introduced a more genial tone. She makes a habit of either dining at the same table with the students or asking a certain number each day to her table. After dinner there are meetings of the various clubs and societies formed among the students, debating clubs, musical societies, lawn-tennis clubs, or calls are paid upon students in their rooms. As in English social life so here it is the custom for advances to be made by the older residents to new comers, but there is no obligation among the students to know each other, and those who are not socially inclined can keep to themselves. By half-past seven most students settle down to work again. Nine o'clock in the evening is the time which public opinion fixes as the right moment to leave off work. Of course this is not always possible, but as a rule it is the sociable hour, and the time for tea parties. Trays with materials for tea, coffee, or cocoa are sent round to the rooms, and as every one has a kettle of her own, tea can be taken at any time, and this is generally a social meal which two or three friends partake of together, enjoying the luxury of leisure after work. Sometimes these bring their work, and one will read aloud while others do their necessary mending and darning. Sometimes a play is read with divided parts, sometimes they merely gather round the fire and talk, and very good talk it is, with grave and gay, solid learning and female perceptions blended into a happy whole, so that not even the most conservative opponents to the idea that women should be permitted to own a mind or soul could object to these lady students as wanting in womanliness or depth. Once a week a practice is held by members of the choral society, who usually give a concert at the end of the term, to which friends are invited. There is also a debating society, and an institution peculiar to Girton, a ladies' fire-brigade, "womanned" by the students, in Cambridge parlance. This was first thought of when some small fire-engines were presented to the college, and some of the students, after receiving due and formal instruction, taught the many details of pumping, passing buckets, &c., to the rest. The institution continues to flourish and to hold weekly practices.

Girton, of course, has a reading-room club. The college provides some of the daily papers, and the students club together to buy other dailies, weeklies, and monthlies. A meeting is held once a term to vote on the papers that are to be taken. The *Athenæum*, *Spectator*, *Punch*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and ... ... others retain their position undisputed ;

TELEGRAMS.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

In a day or two the Resolution of the Government of India bearing on the Report of the Education Commission will be issued, Lord Ripon being anxious to deal with the question before leaving office. There will be no legislation on the subject, that course being deemed unnecessary, and all local Governments being averse to it. The changes contemplated can be effected under the existing system. A proposal to constitute a new Education Department is shelved for the present, it being felt that the creation of a new department would come more suitably under the consideration of Lord Dufferin's new administration. The extension of primary education is the principle object in view, secondary education being still supported by Government, but to be entrusted to local organisations as opportunity offers. The improvements contemplated will, of course, involve additional expense. The local Governments will provide the money, in so far as their resources permit. The Government of India will make up any deficit which may not be provided for out of the enhanced yield of the sources of revenue allocated to provincial Governments.

SIR RICHARD GARTH AND THE TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

The *Statesman* makes the strange announcement that the Viceroy has written to the Home Government requesting the removal of Sir Richard Garth from office on account of the recent minute on the Tenancy Bill. It professes to quote passages from the despatch as follows:—"That Sir Richard Garth, contrary to well-understood usage, has published a minute, which was an official document, to the detriment of the public interests; that he has therein discussed at length a very important case in which the Government is one of the interested parties while the matter is still *sub-judice* in his own court; and that he has spoken very improperly in this minute of high Government officials." The *Statesman* says it finds it difficult to believe that the story can be true, but is assured that it may publish it without fear of contradiction. Its informant says further that Sir Richard Garth is mistaken in supposing that the Viceroy took no notice of Mr. Mackenzie's scurrilous libel, as Sir Richard Garth calls it, in his former minute.

THE ARANGHATTA ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division regarding the Aranghatta accident. He says it appears from a perusal of the reports that the investigation conducted by the sub-divisional officer of Ranaghat was incomplete and inconclusive, and that the rules for inquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on Indian railways published in the *Gazette of India* of the 15th January, 1881, have not been properly observed. A very important question regarding the wording of the "line clear" telegram sent from Aranghatta to Bogoola was not adequately inquired into. Having in view the gravity of the accident and the imperfect nature of the first inquiry, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a full and formal inquiry should now be held by the magistrate of the district.

The station-master at Aranghatta is under arrest in consequence of a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor. The letter says His Honour was first inclined to think he, and possibly other railway employés, should be prosecuted criminally. He now thinks it better not to put him or others on trial unless the inquiry at present ordered raise the presumption of the commission of a criminal offence, and he asks that there should be no unavoidable delay in undertaking the inquiry, and that it should be as complete as practical and deal with all matters connected with the accident.

The Inspector-General of Police has issued an official statement regarding the number of killed of the Aranghatta accident in consequence of rumours going about that a large number was killed. The total number of victims is fifteen. The names of thirteen are given, two are unknown. The Inspector-General states that the killed were buried by order of the Deputy Magistrate, and that the railway authorities are in no way responsible for their disposal in this manner. The case is still under inquiry.

THE KRISHNAGAR STUDENTS' CASE.

In connection with the Krishnagar students' case a letter has been addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Mr. A. Smith, in which he complains of the delay in the submission of his report on the subject, and remarks that it does not deal very adequately with the administrative aspects of the case, and with the grave faults committed by Mr. Taylor, the District Magistrate, and Major Ramsay, the Superintendent of Police. It says that there is an apparent want of vigilant and effective control on the part of the Commissioner over his subordinate officers, as he did not interfere to stop the proceedings at the initial stage. The Lieutenant-Governor was for a long time under the impression that the prosecution was a private one, and when he learned on inquiry the part taken by the local officers, the trial had already advanced to a stage at which his interference would have been useless and inexpedient. He is satisfied that the Principal of the College was able and willing to accept the responsibility of dealing with the affair, and has no doubt whatever that it ought to have been left in his hands. Not by a mere expression of censure can the Lieutenant-Governor meet such a case, and his sentence must be that Mr. Taylor should be degraded to the second grade of magistrates for six months, and that Major Ramsay, now in the second grade, be reduced to the third grade of the district superintendents of police and debarred from promotion for one year. Both officers must be transferred from the district, in which, by their recent proceedings, they must have lost all influence for good.

I learn that Mr. Taylor has been ordered to be transferred to Beerbhoom, and Major Ramsay to Monghyr. They will be succeeded respectively by Mr. W. C. Larminie and Major Wilkinson, both of whom have the reputation of being first-class officers.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 17.

The Chief Commissioner yesterday received the deputation with the memorial embodying the resolutions passed at Saturday's meeting, and promised to forward it to Government.

THE MEINGOON PRINCE.

The *Rangoon Times* says that the Madras steamer Himalaya, which arrived yesterday, brought two of the Meingoon Prince's followers, and instructions to his people to proceed to the Shan States, saying that the Meingoon goes to Saigon in the French corvette on the 20th, and that fifty-two of his followers, including one Shan chief, had already left Pondichery for Saigon.

MORMONISM IN BURMAH.

A Mormon missionary who has been lecturing here for some days has obtained three converts.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 17.

The Army *versus* Volunteers contest was won by the former team, who scored 1,032 points against 968 points scored by the latter.

The Loyd Lindsay contest was won by G. Troop Team of the 12th Lancers.

Private Shaik Emam, 9th Bombay N. I., wins the Hyderabad Medal for the highest aggregate in match 14.

Match 14, 800 yards, was won by Havildar Lalkhan, 9th Bombay N. I., with 30 points.

Match 20 was won by Naique Constan D'Souza 9th Bombay N. I., with 46 points.

The Viceroy's Cup, 1,000 yards, was won by Sergeant Whitley, G. I. F. R. V.

Match 25 was won by Sergeant McKay, R. E., with 49 points.

THE RESIDENT.

Mr. Lyall, the Resident, leaves on a tour of inspection through Cooty to-morrow.

THE CALCUTTA NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 17.

Captain Brebner, while in command of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, applied to have the pilot vessel Chinsurah made over to the battery as a training ship. Government have had her surveyed with regard to her suitability, and the Committee have reported favourably.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

Colonel H. R. Thullier is confirmed as Deputy Surveyor-General, Colonel C. T. Haig getting a step.

Captain H. M. Temple goes as Settlement Officer to Bundelcund. Lieutenant H. R. Marrett is appointed Superintendent of the Hissar Cattle farm, *vice* Colonel Robinson.

Lieutenant J. Phillips is appointed to the 1st Infantry.

Furlough.—Colonel S. J. Browne, 6th P. L., two years; Major W. F. Trotter, one year; Lieutenant G. H. B. Gordon, six months.

Captain N. C. Martelli becomes Major.

Dr. A. Hilson becomes Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon Major Horatio D. Compigne retires.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF TAMSUI.

HONGKONG, OCT. 17.

The latest advices from Formosa state that the French on landing a second time at Tamsui gained a victory over the Chinese, whose loss was 3,000 killed. The French loss was but trifling.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN BECHUANALAND.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Colonel Warren has received orders to proceed to Cape Colony in order to restore British authority in Bechuanaland.

GERMANY AND WEST AFRICA.

News has been received that Germany has annexed Porto Sequero on the Slave Coast.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 11th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Speke Hall, outward bound for Bombay left here this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

Total week's sales of cotton		58,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	10,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton		46,000 "
" " "	Surats	2,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		497,000 "
" " "	Surats	172,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton market closed heavy. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4⅛

The Manchester market has been steady.

4	per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4	"	83
3	" Consols for account	101⅛
3½	" Sterling Loan	106
4½	" French Rentes	108⅜
Bar Silver		50½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £10,300,000; decrease, £200,000.

Bills discounted, £21,300,000; decrease, £2,200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Departments combined, £30,500,000; decrease, £300,000.

The proportion of the reserves to the liabilities is 35 per cent.

Arrival.—Colombo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, October 16.

10 p.m.	76·1

FRIDAY, October 17.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	83·6

Some changes have been made in the winter tour of the Commander-in-Chief, who will leave Simla on November 2 instead of the 5th. His Excellency, who will not visit Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, or Dinapore, is timed to arrive in Calcutta on November 26.

DR. AGLIARDI, the titular archbishop of Cezarea, is expected here about the end of November, as Apostolical Delegate to India. His mission will probably be to settle disputes of long standing between the jurisdictions of the Archbishop of Goa on one side and the Vicar Apostolic on the other.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NUTHAL (B. S. C.), Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bilaspore-Etawah Railway (Jubbulpore), has been directed to proceed to Hyderabad, Deccan, in connection with some railway project.

COLONEL SEWELL, Commandant 5th Infantry H.C., at Ellichpore, is making an inquiry into the recent mess-house robbery. It is not true that General Wright, C.B., imported all the Sikhs into the regiment; there were many men in the force long before the General took command, although he may have imported a few.

MAJOR LANE, Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps, H. A. D. (Berar), has returned from privilege leave and taken over his duties from Dr. Hume, Civil Surgeon, Amraoti.

P. W. CODE, VOL. VI., is a ready reckoner for calculating broken periods. The object of this work is "to avoid the trouble in constantly having to calculate the amounts for broken periods." "If such is the primary object," a correspondent asks, "what benefit is there in maintaining such a large establishment of examiners and accountants? The volume was not at all needed, as any ready reckoner would be as useful. What we want now is the 5th Edn. of the P. W. Code; the present one, so to speak, looks like a pawnbroker's shop."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Jubbulpore:—A fancy bazaar in the convent will take place on or about the 25th instant. Some very exquisite crewels, &c., are to be exhibited. Another fancy bazaar, in aid of the building fund of Christ Church, is being arranged by the Rev. Mr. Lamert, and will come off most probably early next month. It is hoped that the good folks of this town will not be backward to help so good a cause.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hydrabad (Sind) says:—The inclemencies of the hot weather are fast disappearing and we are now on the threshold of cold weather. The temperature rises at midday, but the mornings and evenings are deliciously cool. The arrival of Bishop Meurin at this smooth-going station has been quite an event in the Roman Catholic community, who are flocking to chapel to attend the service and hear the Bishop's sermons.

A CALCUTTA contemporary is under the painful necessity of having to make an apology in these terms:—"A somewhat inexcusable mistake, for which we have to apologise to our readers, was made in the making up of our paper yesterday, when a special telegram from Bangalore, announcing an attempt to shoot a corporal by a private of the Oxfordshire Regiment, appeared under the head of 'sporting' instead of in its proper column." Perhaps our contemporary has upon his staff someone who has been to Texas, where "shooting parties" are amongst the commonest incidents of social life, and when everything is sport provided only that a gun is used.

THE Calcutta canals have been very successful concerns. The profits from the commencement of the century aggregate over 100 lakhs of rupees, or, after providing yearly for interest on capital, the surplus revenue of the canals amounts to more than 50 lakhs of rupees. It may be said that the Calcutta canals have repaid, from the time they were commenced till now, not only the cost of all maintenance and improvements, but the entire capital cost, so that the Province of Bengal would be no actual loser if these water-ways were made free of tolls to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT is taking up the matter of the Sind-Sagar Doab Railway in earnest. Surveys and estimates are, it is stated, to be at once put in hand for broad gauge lines, both for the extension of the present Salt Branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway, across the Jhelum to Find Dadan Khan, and thence across to the left bank of the Indus opposite Dera Ismail Khan, and also for the line from Sher Shah up the Doab to the same place, with a branch through Muzaffargarh to Koreshi, opposite Dera Ghazi Khan. Besides estimating for a bridge over the Chenab at Sher Shah, the most convenient position for a steam-ferry is to be investigated, so that, if finally decided on, this line could be laid down and railway communication opened with Dera Ismail Khan in a very short time. Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, lately Engineer-in-Chief of the Punjab Northern State Railway, has been named for the charge of the work, and will take it up immediately on his return from furlough. The Railway Department have been asked to place under him as full a staff as can be spared; the Government of India being anxious, if possible, to have the preliminary survey all completed during the coming cold season.

THE step taken by the Punjab Government to limit the tenure of junior appointments in the Secretariat is viewed with considerable satisfaction. One paper argues that a Civilian who has passed one-half of his service between the provincial headquarters in the hills and in the plains, and the other between Simla and Calcutta, is not much better off for a knowledge of the country than if he had spent his time in the India Office. On the other hand, some experience of Secretariat work is undeniably useful to everyone, from the insight it gives into the anatomy of the administration, to say nothing of the aptitude it may be supposed to bring for business and writing. "Probably it would be a good thing," says the Allahabad paper, "if every officer could have some time in the Secretariat before coming into the charge of a district or a judgeship, and though that arrangement must be out of the question in practice, the theory of Secretariat employment in the junior grades clearly is that as many as possible should have a little and no one too much of it. The Punjab Government have been the first to recognise this by fixing a limit of four years on the majority of appointments in its Secretariat; and perhaps it is not unfair to conjecture that the departure may have taken rise in the experience of the present Lieutenant-Governor, himself a conspicuous example of a man whose reputation has suffered in the end from the narrowness of a training passed almost wholly in the offices."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"The Blavatsky-Olcott imposture has apparently burst sooner than, considering human credulity, might have been anticipated. Mr. C. C. Massey, son of the late well-known Indian Finance Minister, has hitherto been one of the firmest believers in, and strongest supporters of, the pretensions of 'Esoteric Buddhism.' But the last meeting of the London lodge of the 'Theosophical Society' was startled by a letter from him announcing that he had satisfied himself of the imposture of these pretensions, and indignantly withdrawing from the society. The Chela, 'Mohini,' whom Colonel Olcott brought over with him from India, has lately come so exceeding ill out of a cross-examination by another of the better known Fellows of the society that this Fellow also means to withdraw,—a defection from the ranks of the society that will certainly be followed by the withdrawal of a great many more. The next meeting of the 'lodge' will thus probably be of a rather stormy character, and there is good reason to hope that this strange mixture of Russo-Tartar and Yankee-American 'notions' will have to seek a more congenial atmosphere than that of London for further development."

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"The announcement of what is called a vindication of the late Lady Lytton is sufficiently alarming for those who have read that lady's autobiography—a breathless little book written with few stops and no pauses, and containing such an outburst of incoherent anger as only an indignant woman could produce. The book is written in the form of a letter to an author, whose identity with the late Mr. Charles Reade is easily discovered by the reader who has a clue; and I cannot help thinking that to have edited the book, and written the preface and notes, is an act for which the friends of the excitable romancist would find it hard to discover an excuse. That the lady's mind was in some degree distraught is evident. But if there is madness (with a trifle of treason, and the most astounding accusations against men and women generally honoured) in the letter itself, there was method in its publication. Probably the very horror of the subject-matter saved the editor from prosecution."

A NOVEL enterprise has been projected by some Americans in London. They contemplate building on the Thames Embankment an Anglo-American Exchange, which is to include under one roof a gigantic hotel, a banking establishment, a theatre for the production of purely American dramas, and an assembly-room in which travellers from the United States may be fairly certain to meet their compatriots who are doing the tour of Europe. A site for the building is being secured.

A GRAVE and reverend father of the Anglican Church in Melbourne, who, about six months ago was presented by his admirers with a heavy purse of sovereigns to commemorate his 75th birthday, is about to be married. We read that "he is wonderfully youthful both in appearance and manner, and, if we may judge from the coming event, in his feelings also. The young lady, who is nearly eighteen, has not been selected from his own class; but, happily, love levels all ranks, and therefore we may hope that the daughter of a Carlton shoe-maker will make the reverend Doctor happy. The courtship took place while the lady was being prepared for confirmation, and the nuptials are to take place at once. The Bishop is terribly vexed at the affair."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER turned the over-pressure cry to excellent point in some remarks he made at the opening of the Girls' High School at Leamington. Occasional over-pressure, as every one knows, is by no means confined to public elementary schools; and wherever it exists higher up in the scale the real blame lies at the parents' door. The truth is that the doctrine of delegated responsibility is carried to such an absurd degree in England that people have really come to believe that in sending their children off to Eton or Harrow, asking no questions, and paying all bills, they have performed the whole duty of a parent. The loss both to parent and to child that ensues—of the sense of responsibility on the one hand, of home influences on the other—ought to be patent to everyone, and is almost enough to justify Professor Max Müller in regarding it as "a national misfortune when boarding schools took the place of public day schools."

As a commercial centre of the East, Smyrna now ranks next to Constantinople, having a business value of 220,000,000 francs per annum, of which over half is for imports. The English trade figures for 100,000,000 francs; France for 40,000,000 francs; Austria, 19,000,000 francs; America, 18,000,000 francs; Germany, 6,000,000 francs; Italy, 8,000,000 francs; Russia, 4,000,000 francs; Roumania, 1,800,000 francs; Holland, 7,000,000 francs; Belgium, 2,000,000 francs; Turkey, 8,000,000 francs; and Greece, 1,000,000 francs. The city itself contains 250,000 inhabitants, while the *vilayet* of which it is the capital has about a million, of which 600,000 are Musulmans, 312,000 Greeks, 40,000 Armenians, 30,000 Jews, 13,000 Catholics, and 5,000 Europeans. In the *vilayet* of Smyrna, as indeed, throughout the whole of Asia Minor, the Turkish population is gradually decreasing, while, on the other hand, that of the Greeks is as rapidly increasing.

DURING the long series of years that Colonel Boulton has been serving the Government in Sind he has won general esteem, and his departure on sick leave—not, however, with any intention of returning—has called forth sincere expressions of regret. A proof of his popularity is afforded by the fact that a meeting which was held in Frere Hall, Kurrachee, to bid him farewell was attended by friends from all parts of the province, and by the further fact that a fund is being formed for the purpose of endowing a new scholarship at the Government High School, to be called the Boulton Scholarship. For the last three-and-a-half years Colonel Boulton has been Collector of Kurrachee, and also President of the Municipality and Chairman of the Harbour Board. "He has in each capacity," says the *Sind Gazette*, "gained the confidence and approval of the public, and the mercantile community are under special obligation to him for the earnest and skilful manner in which he has always worked for the advancement of the interests of the city and port of Kurrachee. At the beginning of this year the Government of Bombay paid him the high compliment, when his long and honourable career was drawing to a close, of appointing him to act as Commissioner-in-Sind during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Erskine, a post in which he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all. It only remains for us to join his personal friends in wishing him a safe and prosperous voyage home, and a speedy return to health and strength in the well-earned rest that is before him."

PROFESSOR EDWIN J. HOUSTON, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for September, describes "an extraordinary experiment in synchronous-multiplex telegraphy." "When," he writes, "we consider that a message was transmitted with certainty over a single wire, back and forth a great number of times, without the slightest interruption the one with the other, the fact almost challenges belief. Timing the intervals of the return of the original signal between the two cities over the sextuplex circles, it was observed that it travelled between Boston and Providence over these six circles three hundred times, or covered the distance between Boston and Providence 1,800 times in each minute, thus making an entire distance of 1,500 miles a second, or 90,000 miles a minute, or for five minutes that a dot was kept going the original signal in that short time travelled no less than 450,000 miles, or eighteen times as far as the entire distance around the world at the equator."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Bombay Government has been informed that civilians residing in cantonments, in houses either hired by or the property of Government, are not exempted from the payment of conservancy rates levied for services rendered to them by cantonment establishments.

ON General Murray's return from leave, during the next fortnight, General Harvey will be relieved of the command of the Saugor District and resume command of his regiment, the Borderers, marching this season from Dugshai to Meerut.

THE question having been raised regarding the limit to be placed to the grant of short leave to sea or out of India on medical certificate to probationers of the Staff Corps, and the pay and allowances admissible during the same period, the Government of India have decided that when a probationer is granted short leave to sea or to any place within Indian limits, *i. e.*, east of the 40th degree of east longitude, on medical certificate, such leave is to be specially limited to a period of six months, during which time he can draw a moiety of his staff pay, with Indian pay and allowances, just as if the leave were taken in India.

IT has been ruled that Volunteers do not require a "Company Drill and Practice Return," and that the names of all enrolled members should be transcribed into the target practice registers, and the annual return made up from the registers. This might do if all Volunteers were taken to practice by squads, but as they please themselves, as a rule, as to the dates on which they fire class, it is impracticable. A new capitation form has been approved for use.

THE annual allowance for buying stationery for Infantry Musketry Returns, Rs. 20, which has been payable to the Adjutant since the abolition of the Musketry Instructors, has now been sanctioned for British Cavalry regiments.

CAPTAIN G. F. YOUNG, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Peshawur District, and temporarily employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's office, *vice* Captain Maitland, absent with the Afghan Boundary Commission, has been transferred to the Oudh division.

MAJOR E. R. ELLIS, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Oudh division, has been transferred to the Peshawur district and will proceed there on relief by Captain Young. This will displace Lieutenant E. W. Dun, 33rd Bengal Infantry, who will return to regimental duty on relief by Major Ellis.

THE following changes in Volunteer Corps have taken place: Lieutenant C. W. Mellor, of the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed Captain in the Cawnpore Rifle Corps; and Mr. G. B. Allen has been appointed Lieutenant. In the mounted company of the Cawnpore Corps, Mr. W. Maxwell has been appointed Captain, and Lieutenant S. M. Johnson, of the Rifle Company, and Mr. G. W. L. Caine, Lieutenants.

IN the Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, Mr. F. Kinsman has been appointed Captain, *vice* J. P. Ivers, transferred; Mr. H. S. Styan, Lieutenant, *vice* K. E. Symons, deceased; and Mr. R. Hollingberry, Lieutenant, *vice* J. Baker, transferred to Lucknow.

LIEUTENANT G. H. LIST, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Battalion, has resigned his commission.

IN the Bengal Army List for the current quarter Captain F. F. Burgess, Military Account Department, stands posted to Calcutta.

THE No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish division, Royal Artillery, are under orders to proceed from Fort William to Fort Fultah, for big gun practice on the range lately selected by the Brigadier-General Commanding Presidency District and Officer Commanding Royal Artillery.

COLONEL M. C. PEREEAU, Controller, Military Accounts, Bengal, took over charge of his duties from Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand on the 13th instant.

COLONEL HASTINGS FRASER, M. S. C., Military Secretary to the Resident, now on furlough, has obtained a further extension of three months. It is very doubtful if he will take up the duties again, which he has held since January, 1869. In this case Major Gilchrist, the present incumbent, will be appointed permanently.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

CAPTAIN SELFE, R. A., Commandant No. 4, Field Battery, has been directed to attend the "Garrison class" at Bangalore. Colonel Shaw, M. S. C., late Commandant 3rd Infantry, on return from furlough has proceeded to Thayetmyo to do general duty. Colonel Justice, M. S. C., Commandant 6th Infantry, Raichore, proceeds on furlough, and Captain Kirkwood officiates. Major Kennedy, M. S. C., Commandant 2nd Infantry at Hingoli, also proceeds on 14½ months' furlough. On the expiry of his furlough, it is said that Colonel Justice will retire from the service, as his health is much impaired.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 17.—The barometer has risen during the past twenty-four hours over the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Eastern and Lower Bengal, Orissa, and the greater part of Burma. It has fallen elsewhere. The decrease is greatest in the south, and the cyclonic disturbance noticed to the eastward of Negapatam yesterday has passed inland as far as Madura. This westerly movement of depression has occasioned easterly winds along the Coromandel coast; north-north-easterly winds at Bangalore, Wellington, and Mercara; and a north-north-west wind at Madura. Over Arakan, the head of the Bay of Bengal, Behar, Chutia Nagpore, and the central parts of the country the wind is generally easterly. Rain has again fallen almost at all stations along the east coast, as well as over the whole of the south of the peninsula, except the Kurnool and Bellary districts. In the extreme south the amounts are large. In the northern and central parts of the country the weather continues fine and clear. Rain to-day:—Madura, 5 inches; Madras, Salem, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Mangalore, over 1 inch; Secunderabad, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Nellore, Ooty, and Mercara, over ½ inch. Previously, unimportant.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(17th October, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	29·970	85·0	WSW	18	0·00
Surat.....	·957	85·6	NE	4	0·00
Bombay	·940	81·1	ENE	12	0·00
Rutnagherry	·916	86·5	ESE	10	0·00
Karwar	·921	81·1	W	Light	0·08
Mangalore..	·929	77·9	NW	10	1·09
Calicut.....	·880	78·6	NW	18	0·06
Cochin	..	...	not received	..	..
Masulipatam	·950	82·8	ENE	8	0·63
Madras.....	·899	83·8	E	22	1·57
Negapatam..	·852	80·4	E	8	1·30

NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, OCT. 16.

THESE Provinces are evidently hard to please in the matter of a Chief Commissioner, at least so it would appear if the editor of the *Pioneer* receives anything like a correct bulletin of the pulse of the Commission. The day that Sir John Morris was taking leave of his duties, as you will no doubt remember, an article appeared in the Allahabad paper, not only attacking his qualifications as a high official, but imputing motives to his actions and assailing him personally in no measured terms. Now, no sooner is there a report that Mr. Jones's health is in a very unsettled state, than his resignation of the service is prophecied and his popularity with his officers called into question. I quite share in the almost universal feeling of pleasure that would exist were Mr. C. T. Crosthwaite permanently appointed to the Chief Commissionership; but, at the same time, the remarks about Mr. Jones to which I allude appear to all right-thinking persons to be out of place.

I hear that there will be a perfect shuffle in the pack of Deputy Commissionerships on the return of Mr. Howell, or almost immediately. He, of course, reverts to his post as Commissioner of the Nerbudda division, and consequently, since our additional Commissionership is abolished, Colonel Ricketts, who has been officiating for Mr. Howell, will now revert to a Deputy Commissionership, displacing Major S. Brooke, who will go from Hoshungabad to the Nimar district, while Colonel Scott will be transferred east of us. Colonel Bloomfield goes on leave soon, and will be succeeded by Colonel Vertue. The return of more than one senior officer from furlough will displace Colonel Hogg also at Damoh. He, it is said, will take up his pucca appointment as judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore.

From the last-named place we have just received news of a most painful suicide on Tuesday afternoon; a young man of a very respectable family having shot himself through the heart with a rifle. No reason has been made evident for the act. Only a few hours later in the day he was to have been entertained at a dance given by his railway friends, and presented with a gold watch subscribed for by them, on his leaving the station to join a new appointment.

The most delicious weather has set in, and it may be presumed that there will be an early exodus into camp this year, though Nagpore sends but a small contingent into the jungles.

Mr. Crosthwaite is still at Pachmari, and will remain there a month longer. Colonel Bowie, who is also there, will, it is whispered, go home very soon, and the headship of the police will therefore cause another temporary vacancy among the D. C.'s.

Socially there is not much to narrate. I think I may say we are always gay here, for whether our hops are many or few and biddings to turkey and ham frequent or seldom, we can manage to be merry all the year round. A large influx of the engineer element into this neighbourhood may be looked for at once. I have already information of two surveying parties about to come down upon us, and as orders have been received for the extension of the line there will surely be a strong flavour of P. W. D. around and about us.

A WELCOME HOME AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 16.

THE return of the rifle team of the 23rd Regiment N. I. I. from Poona under Lieutenant and Adjutant Scallon and Subedar Salvador Gabriel by mail-train this morning was the signal for an ovation unfortunately too rarely heard of in these days. The rifle team led by Subedar Salvador Gabriel, winner of the "Champion Gold Medal," was met by and played into camp by the splendid band of their regiment, and on reaching the regimental lines their comrades, turning out, gave them cheer after cheer, and breaking their ranks, enthusiastically welcomed and congratulated the men; thus testifying to the great interest and delight they had experienced in watching the successful course of the representative rifle team of the regiment during the Poona Rifle Meeting of 1884.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Commenting upon my letter of 6th instant, "Member," in your issue of 11th idem, charges me with "greatly misrepresenting facts in stating that one writer, in advocating the establishment of a Death Benefit Fund in connection with the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Bombay, suggests that it should be worked on lines similar to those upon which the Death Benefit Funds at Allahabad and Madras are worked." In his letter of 13th ultimo, "Member" writes, "The E. and A.-I. Association of Bombay have rightly resolved upon introducing a Death Benefit Fund somewhat similar to that existing at Allahabad and Madras." "Member" approves of each member joining the fund paying a subscription of one rupee, so that on the death of a member the family become entitled to as many rupees as there are members in the fund at the time; but he objects to joining members being "asked to pay a separate donation of Rs. 15-4 each." "Member" considers the one rupee subscription "a very good idea;" but he believes "it is unwise to demand a donation of the kind above referred to." This, I think, is a very good attempt to "copy" what "Member" describes in his letter of the 10th as "the mistakes of Allahabad." Since writing his letter of the 13th ultimo, "Member" appears to have changed his opinion re the advisability of the proposed donation of Rs. 15-4 per member, for he desires me, in his letter of 10th instant, to "devise some satisfactory plan to apply the proposed guarantee of Rs. 15,000. Perhaps he will permit me to concur in his idea that "such a sum, if collected, should be invested in Government securities, and its interest applied or added to the Death Benefit Fund." As the fund is to be open only to members of the Association, five per cent. will be ample remuneration for managing it, and any other charges for working expenses, advertising (which is absolutely unnecessary), &c., should not be allowed. The honorary secretary, in his letter of the 18th ult., states that "the E. and A.-I. Association have formed their Death Benefit Fund on a much firmer basis than the Sister Associations of Madras and Allahabad;" and as "Member" alludes to the "mistakes at Allahabad," I am not, it seems, singular in my opinion that the Allahabad fund is not a model institution.

In conclusion, let me assure "Member" that I am not, as regards race or occupation, qualified for membership in the Associations at Allahabad and Bombay, and have therefore no pecuniary interest in the schemes.

Oct. 15. E. H. S.

THE BALLAD OF THE SORROWFUL TOURNEY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

I.

SEVEN gallant knights rode over the plain
With shield and spear so bright,
For the hand and the love of the fair Princess
In tourney high to fight.

II.

And as they looked on tower and wall
A bell tolled loud to heaven;
And as they entered the king's high hall
There saw they torches seven.

III.

There saw they lie all pale in death
The lovely Adelheid,
And the aged king in sorest woe
Sat weeping by her side.

IV.

Out spake the valiant Degenwerth,
"This must I ever mourn,
That now for naught I have saddled my steed,
And lance and shield have borne."

V.

Answered him young Lord Adelbert,
Let that not trouble thee!
For worthy still is our lady fair
The prize of our fight to be!

VI.

Lord Walter spake, that knight of fame,
"Nay, homeward will we ride;
Small good to hold our tourney now
Since dead is our royal bride."

VII.

"Yea, dead is she!" cried Adelbert,
But there lives none else so fair,
As she lies so still with her ring of gold,
And the red rose wreath in her hair!

VIII.

They rode out straight those seven so bold,
Out on the sandy plain.
They fought right sternly on and on
Till six on the field lay slain!

IX.

The seventh it was Lord Adelbert,
The victor over all,
He lit from his war horse faint and pale,
And entered slow the hall.

X.

He took her wreath of roses red,
He took her ring of gold,
He fell to earth all white as she,
And there in death lay cold!

XI.

The king put on a robe of woe,
The bells tolled loud for the brave,
Six gallant knights from the bloody sand
They bore to the silent grave.

XII.

The seventh it was Lord Adelbert
With his fair love Adelheid;
Beneath one stone they slumber well,
In the cool earth side by side.

A. F. M.

Ahmedabad, Oct. 15.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE following is a memo. of the dates and times of His Excellency the Viceroy's route from Simla to Calcutta *via* Umritsur, Delhi, Agra, Muttra, Benares, and Darjeeling:—

1884, Nov. 10th.—Leave Simla for Pinjore at 10-45 a.m. Lunch at Solon at 2 p. m. and arrive Pinjore at 7 p. m.

Nov. 11th.—Halt at Pinjore.

Nov. 12th.—Leave Pinjore at 3-30 p. m. and arrive Umballa 7-30 p. m. Dine in train and proceed to Umritsur.

Nov. 13th.—Arrive Umritsur about 7-30 a. m. Visit the Golden Temple and City. Breakfast in train and leave for Delhi.

Nov. 14th.—Arrive Delhi.

Nov. 15th.—Halt at Delhi. Visit Kutub, returning in the evening.

Nov. 16th.—Halt at Delhi.

Nov. 17th.—Leave Delhi at night for Agra.

Nov. 18th.—Arrive Agra, possibly staying *en route* at Allyghur for a few hours.

Nov. 19th and 20th.—Halt at Agra.

Nov. 21st.—Visit Muttra and return in the evening.

Nov. 22nd and 23rd.—

though not yet constructed, to effectively protect Portuguese interests in that part of the world. The ship already mentioned is a full-rigged cruiser, and will forthwith, after the sufficient test of her powers, which were made yesterday be employed by the Portuguese Government in colonial service. She is 265 feet long, and her breadth of beam is 33 feet. Fitted with horizontal compound engines of 1,000 indicated horse power by Messrs. Humphreys, Tennant, and Co., of Deptford, these well known engineers have adapted the boilers to work under forced draught—an arrangement which is now becoming usual in the British Navy; and this by means the engines developed during the trial as much as 1,400 indicated horse-power, the ship attaining a speed of 13½ knots hourly—that is, the Admiralty mean of six runs. The vessel carries two six inch 4½ ton Armstrong guns, on projecting sponsons, and five 40-pounder Armstrong guns on Vavasseur hydraulic automatic carriages, one of which fired three shots for the instruction of the Portuguese officers present, to whom this type of carriage apparently was a novelty. On board the Affonso d'Albuquerque on the occasion of her interesting trial trip were Signor Augusto de Andrade, Charge d'Affaires de Portugal; Captains Testa and Diniz, officers of the Portuguese Navy, under whose superintendence the ship was built; Captain Vaz, Portuguese Naval Attache; Signor Pinto Basto, Portuguese Consul; Mr. Arnold Hills, director of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company: Mr. Hayward, general manager; and Mr. Mackrow, the naval architect of the firm and designer of the ship. Captain Grenfell represented Sir W. Armstrong and Co., and Mr. Sennett, chief inspector of machinery for the Admiralty, was also present. The cabins, neatly and elegantly decorated, were well illuminated by Messrs. Siemens Brothers by means of the electric light, the dynamo being driven by a Messrs. Goodall and Matthews' three-cylinder compound engine, which proved satisactorily efficient. At a luncheon, served in the main cabin, over which Mr. Arnold Hills presided, the toasts of "The Queen of England" and "King of Portugal" were honoured, and subsequently every satisfaction was expressed at the manner in which Thames shipbuilders had maintained their reputation in the latest production of their skill and knowledge bearing the honourable name of the Affonso d'Albuquerque.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

On Sept. 25 Mr. Quartermaine East, accompanied by the claimant's eldest son, Roger, and Mr. John Haworth, of Southport, visited Portsmouth Convict Prison, and had an interview of half-an-hour's duration with the Claimant. On reaching the prison gates at about 4-30 p.m., it was found that the Claimant was at work in the dockyard, and a warder was at once despatched thither to bring him in. On Mr. East's informing him that he had received a petition, signed by several thousands of the inhabitants of Doncaster, asking that the Government would give the Claimant his liberty without the usual conditions on which a ticket-of leave was granted, and further that he was instructed to ask his permission that it should be handed to a member of Parliament for presentation in the House of Commons, he was met by a firm refusal to countenance such a course of action. The Claimant said that while he felt very grateful to his friends in the North for the trouble they had taken in the matter, as he had throughout his imprisonment been treated exactly the same as the other convicts, he was well satisfied that all efforts in the direction aimed at were fruitless. He added that he would not ask any favour whatever of this Government, and begged that his friends would not seek for any on his behalf. He further expressed a wish that on his release his son should relinquish the position he at present holds in a house of business in Manchester, and reside permanently with him and act as his secretary. Both father and son showed considerable emotion during the interview, especially when the Claimant, speaking of his future, said, "I am above all things desirous that my son should thoroughly master the intricacies of my case. This may be a work of years, but as in the natural course of events I may pass away before I have established my children, I am anxious that Roger shall as speedily as possible familiarise himself with all the details of the case, so that he may some day have justice done him, even should it be denied to his father." Mr. East read a letter from the Claimant's daughter to her father, and the remainder of the interview was devoted to the discussion of family matters and others of a private nature. The Claimant is in excellent health and spirits, and is growing much stouter. He now wears a full beard, moustache, and whiskers, which are deeply streaked with grey. His conduct continues to be exemplary, and he is still engaged at carpenter's work. It is stated that the Claimant will not be released, as is generally understood will be the case, on the 24th of next month. He will probably be discharged from prison before that date, but the exact day and hour are not at present known even to his most intimate friend and supporter, Mr. Quartermaine East. It is not even known at present whether the Claimant will be removed to Pentonville Prison before his release.

THE RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Russian *Official Messenger* has just published the new regulations as sanctioned by the Emperor, for the reorganization of the teaching body in the Universities. The effect of this change will be that the principle of authority, which has hitherto resided in the University Council, will be transferred to the Rector, who will become in reality the head of the University. The Rector becomes president of the governing body, composed of the deans of faculties, their coadjutors, and of the examiners. The last-named are appointed for life; but the deans of the faculties, their coadjutors, and the Rector are appointed for a period of four years only by the Minister of Public Instruction. The former University tribunal is dissolved, and all disobedience of the rules is brought within the jurisdiction of the curator of the collegiate district. The latter is empowered to convoke the Council and the Governing Body, and to be present at the meetings. The changes in the method of teaching are less important; but they will have the effect of increasing the number of professors in the six Universities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, Charkof, Odessa, and Kozan from 321 to 385. These Universities are also provided with two new chairs, one being for the teaching of geography and ethnography, and the other of commercial law. The material position of the professors is also improved, for the students will, as in Germany, have to pay a small fee to the professor whose course of lectures they follow. These fees, it is estimated, will increase his fixed salary of 3,000 roubles by about a third. Their sphere of work is also enlarged, and they will be entitled to give lectures outside their ordinary branch of teaching, just as students will be allowed to follow other courses outside the faculty which they have selected. The German system of *privat docenten* has also been incorporated in the new regulations, but these *privat docenten* cannot become regular professors until after three years of private teaching. The complete course of studies, which embraced five years for medicine and four for the other faculties, is now divided into periods of eight and ten half-years, this also being adopted from Germany. The final examinations will be conducted by a Special Commission to be appointed annually by the Minister of Public Instruction, and each student will have to pay a fee of 20 roubles before being examined. As the resignation of M. Delianof, the Minister of Public Instruction, has coincided with the publication of these new regulations, it is to be inferred that they do not meet with his approval.

THE TELEPHONE ON THE CONTINENT.

The use of the telephone is generally on the increase in most parts of the continent, the subscription in France being at the rate of 200f. per annum, reduced to 170f. when there are over 300 subscribers. The manufacturing towns of Lille, Roubaix, and Turcoing are now in communication, the average number of messages per day between the two latter places being 657; and the system is in force also at St. Quentin and Troyes. Rheims is the best served town in France for its size, and contains 210 subscribers, or 23 out of every 10,000 inhabitants. This is the highest number comparatively in the whole country, Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux having but 14 to every 10,000; Calais and St. Pierre, 22; Havre, 18. The total number of French telephone subscribers is 5,585, while Germany has only 4,000 in 21 cities and towns. The proportion at Berlin is nine to the 10,000 inhabitants, Vienna four, and Brussels 11. Munich has 383 subscribers, Leipzic 283, and Chemnitz 101. A system has just been inaugurated at Mons in Belgium, so that the inhabitants of the coal district of the Borinage can converse with Brussels, Antwerp, Charleroi, Liege, and Verviers.

Amsterdam International Agricultural Exhibition.—We have already announced several prizes that have been won at the Amsterdam Exhibition by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Limited. We have now the pleasure to state that the prize of honour of 500 gulden (over £40), for the best Steam Thrashing Machine, has also been won by them in competition with English and French makers, the second prize being closely contested by Mr. Charet, the third prize going to another French maker, and the fourth prize to Messrs. Nalder & Nalder, of Wantage, Berks. The Jury, who was composed of Dutch, English, and French judges, awarded the prize after a trial of three days, and having taken into consideration the points of the machines for thrashing, cleaning, and sorting the condition of the corn, straw, and chaff, the capacity of the machine, the number of workmen required, and the quantity thrashed per hour, different kinds of corn and seeds, strength and quality of construction, and various other points. This very distinguishing that by far the larger number of the prizes won by any exhibitor, either English or foreign, have been taken by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies. In addition to this thrashing machine prize, as already announced, we have been awarded six gold and two silver medals for their ploughs, rake, and haymaker.—*East Anglican Times.*

NOTICIES.

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WHOLE-FRUIT JAMS AND SOUPS,
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TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.
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From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.
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Have the following machinery in stock for immediate delivery:—
Contractor's Pumps, 2½ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
SLathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
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With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.
THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.
TERMS MODERATE.
The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

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